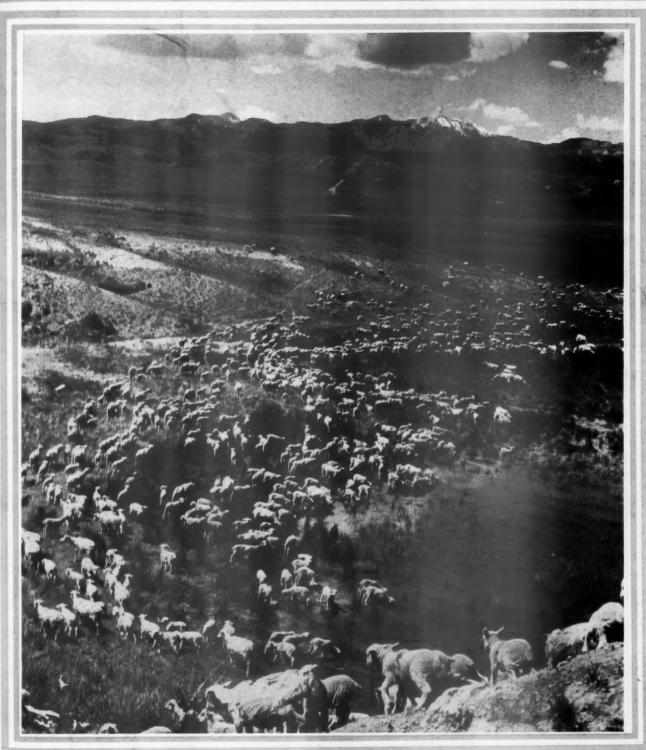
## ENATIONAL SERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

# Modl Grover

VOLUME XXIX

JUNE, 1939

NUMBER 6



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# Lamb Slaughter

# at DENVER

has increased quite substantially the past five years.

When marketing at Denver, growers receive the benefit not only of this substantial slaughter, but of the largest order demand existing at any market in the Nation.

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EAST or WEST for best of service, BILL TO FEED AT NORTH SALT LAKE

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AUGUST 22-23, 1939 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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For National Wool Growers Association Members

With the Official Association Emblem watermarked in the paper.

Write for Samples and Prices

PARAGON PRINTING COMPANY 122 W. 2nd South Salt Lake City, Utah

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PICTURED here are three "ways" of transportation—three routes by which freight may move.

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NUMBER 6

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Irene Young, Assistant Editor

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# **Editorial Comment**

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# On Sheep and Wool Affairs

## Selling the Clip

SINCE we compared western wool prices with the import parity price, on this page last month, there has been a further advance in the country. The gain in range prices has been more extensive than in Boston quotations. Our Boston letter from the National Wool Marketing Corporation says that wools recently purchased direct from growers could not be resold in Boston at more than a very "thin" profit.

It is many years since growers generally were so ready and anxious to sell, and dealers and order handlers so keen to buy. The statistics of supply and consumption in the United States and elsewhere all suggest advancing wool prices. A few months will show whether growers or dealers are doing the best guessing. There can be no complaint if it develops that the trade's judgment was the best.

The chief uncertainty in the situation is in connection with the tariff. If Secretary Hull should announce intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Australia, what would be the effect in Boston? With foreign markets as strong as they are, the possibility of lower duties might not lower prices, which seem likely to be steady or higher for several months at least. Dealers are less likely to sell below import parity than are growers. In other words, dealers' supplies are in stronger hands than are wools held by producers. But if a reduction in duties should eventually take place, it should not be effective before the close of the year unless the Department of State accelerates the pace that usually has characterized such transactions. And before that time much, if not most, of the stock being taken by dealers may have been sold, or if not, an advance in foreign markets and in Boston could offset the effects of a duty cut. So it begins to seem that the wool buyers may not be taking such very long chances.

## Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON is entirely silent about further trade agreements. It is wholly improbable that plans to start negotiations with new countries will be announced while Congress is in session. On the other hand, it is not improbable that the program will be left in suspense after the law makers have left the Capitol. The rebuff administered by the Congress to the administration in the Argentine canned beef matter shows clearly that it would be amateurish politics to again rouse the ire of Congress and of the country by giving further advantages to foreigners while our own producers are failing to receive prices equal to production costs.

Senator O'Mahoney is receiving requests from various industries to press his resolution, S.Res.69, to a vote before

adjournment. Approval by a favorable Senate vote of the resolution would make it very difficult and wholly inadvisable from the standpoint of politics for the State Department to go any further with the reciprocal trade agreement program. Good economics would also suggest that, before adding to the twenty agreements now in effect, time be allowed to measure the real effect of the program upon this country's export and import trade. It is known that our imports have been greatly increased. But has there been any gain in the exporting of our surplus crops? It is true that those surpluses are as burdensome as they ever were and that the present method of handling them is a tremendous drain upon the Federal Treasury. At the best the trade program should not be extended while international trade consists so largely of materials for war and the statistics show little or no benefit to the industries and laborers that were expected to experience the stimulus, or greatly increased export outlets.

## Grazing Administration and the Reorganization Program

UNEASINESS caused by putting the Farm Credit Administration under the executive direction of the Secretary of Agriculture has been allayed in part by the announcement of that Secretary, printed in this issue of the Wool Grower.

In his message to Congress which accompanied the second reorganization plan on May 9, the President made reference to the consolidation of the administrations of grazing and said that he hoped "to offer a plan of this early in the next session." The President also said: "In so far as crops, including tree crops, are involved, there is something to be said for their retention in the Department of Agriculture. But where lands are to be kept for the primary purpose of recreation and permanent public use and conservation, they fall more logically into the Department of the Interior."

In its 1938 convention, the National Wool Growers Association expressed strong opposition to the consolidation of the Forest Service and the Division of Grazing. The matter was not referred to in committee reports presented to the convention in 1939.

Apparently the President has not made up his mind as to whether the entire Forest Service or its grazing lands and executive duties relating to grazing should be transferred to the Interior Department. Secretary Wallace is reported to have expressed himself vigorously at the White

#### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

#### Ram Sales

Rambouillet Sheep Show and Sale: Ozona, Texas, June 21-23

National Ram Sale: Salt Lake City, Utah, August 22-23

#### Conventions

Wyoming Wool Growers Association: Rock Springs,

California Wool Growers Association: San Francis-co, September 21-22

#### Shows

Golden Gate International Exposition Sheep Show: Treasure Island, San Francisco, September 23-October 2

Golden Gate International Exposition Wool Show: Treasure Island, San Francisco, September 23-October 2

International Live Stock Exposition: Chicago, December 2-9

National Western Live Stock Show, Denver, January 13-20, 1940

House in opposition to such a move. It can be safely assumed that Secretary Ickes has been at least equally as aggressive in support of the transfer. Some of his subordinates have made representations to western stockmen to secure endorsement of the transfer.

It seems that the President can reach a just decision without giving consideration to the prayers or arguments of the two sets of officials concerned. The logic of the matter seems to dictate that things be left as they are. The Forest Service has administered grazing on a vast acreage for thirty-four years. The owners of permitted stock have never been and are not now wholly satisfied with that administration. But in most cases, and in most forest areas, it is felt that the present forest grazing policies and rules give reasonable stability to the business of stockmen dependent upon summer grazing of forest lands. It is logical to maintain an arrangement under which efficient work is being done.

The President indicates that since trees may be regarded as a crop, the timber resources should be left with the agricultural department. By the same logic, the production of forage and its use by livestock is an agricultural enterprise and should be supervised by those trained for service to agriculture.

The idea that grazing lands within the forest boundaries may be assigned to the Department of the Interior, and the control of grazing on areas that produce both forage and timber retained in the Department of Agriculture is what is most disturbing to many permittees. Such a division of authority would be just as impractical and confusing as to attempt to have one department handle timber and another the grazing on the same land. That assumes the possibility of a kind of cooperation that cannot be expected from employees of either government or private establishments.

It might be deemed logical to place under a single de She partment everything relating to timber, water, grazing, rereation and any other interest associated with government owned lands, but that would be following logic with no pros pect of economy or better administration than obtains under the present system.

The National Park Service is one of the most active and ambitious bureaus of the Department of the Interior It has projected over thirty new park reservations, most of which would be carved out of what are now national forest lands. The Forest Service believes in multiple us of lands. The Park Service is administered solely for rereation, and does not allow any grazing upon the lands under its control. With the Secretary of the Interior having administration over all the government lands, it would be quite easy to get congressional consent to transfer land from forest to park classification, if indeed the Congress would need to be consulted at all. At present the agricultural officials are in a position to present their views to House and Senate committees in respect to the transfer of lands from forest reservations to be used exclusively for recreation under the Park Service.

## Spending-Taxing

HERE was encouragement for business in the revised federal tax plan which Secretary Morgenthau proposed on May 27 before the House Ways and Means Committee. It seems quite probable that the President will not object to the Morgenthau proposals. Those proposals are not likely to reduce the total revenue which the government must continue to take from business to partially meet a ninebillion-dollar budget, which includes vast amounts for what originally were emergency purposes and which now seem unlikely ever to be removed from the federal government's spending program, though they can and may be reduced and used more economically.

The idea of canceling taxes on undistributed profits and consolidating three or four other styles of corporation taxes into one single levy, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been well received. It would let business know better what it will have to pay, cut the expense and trouble of making several sets of reports and payments. Even though the total tax remains the same, such a simplification of taxing would be helpful, and most of all, because such legislation would be a belated admission that the administration is willing that business should know where it is at and that profit in business is desirable.

At present the Senate and House committees that appropriate most of the funds for spending have no power over the taxing programs. Secretary Morgenthau proposes that the same committee that appropriates money should also levy the taxes needed to meet the government's spending program. This would place the burden of setting the taxing rate upon the same persons that report the bills for spending. It should be a great help in bringing about the universally approved "balanced budget."

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## ngle de Sheep Shearing and Wage And Hour Law

THE last convention of the National Wool Growers Association voiced objection to the definition of the "area t active of production" as construed by the administrators of the wage and hour law of last year. It was also voted to request Congress to amend the National Labor Relations Act to assure the employer the same consideration as that given the employee. "We further request that the Act be so amended as to define the phrase 'agricultural labor' as it has been defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act." The last named act is commonly known as the wage and hour

While the National Labor Relations Board has not attempted to take jurisdiction over sheep shearing employees, it has not conceded that such work is outside the provisions of the law. It has agreed workers employed in the handling and canning of fruits and vegetables, and other phases of agriculture are not industrial employees, but a clearer exemption of labor connected with agriculture is considered to be necessary through amendments.

Representatives of agriculture at Washington, including the American Farm Bureau, National Grange, and National Cooperative Council, were active in the preparation of bills to amend the Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act), which were introduced by Senator Logan and Congressman Lea of California. The Labor Board has opposed amendments, and so far no action has resulted.

At the time the wool growers' convention expressed itself, it was felt that the language of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, otherwise known as the wage and hour law, was sufficiently clear to exempt direct agricultural labor from any of its provisions. That act exempted all agricultural labor employed "within the area of production."

Mr. Andrews, administrator of the wage and hour law, subsequently ruled that the area of production applied only to concerns that employed fewer than seven men, or were located in towns with less than 25,000 population. The administrator has asked to be relieved of the responsibility of defining "the area of production," which makes further legislation necessary if agricultural labor is to be exempt to the extent that was understood and believed to be intended when the law was passed last year.

On June 4 the House voted down a motion to consider committee amendments to the Wage and Hour Act under limited debate and without opportunity for amendment. Farmers' spokesmen said they would rather have the present form of the law than the amendments framed by the committee.

Senator Miller (Arkansas) has introduced S.2450, the provisions of which would certainly exempt agricultural labor as it was supposed to have been exempt at the time of the passage of the Wage and Hour Act. This bill merits the support of all branches of agriculture. It would exempt from the provisions of the law all agricultural operations performed by farmers, or at the expense of farmers, including the handling of dairy products, cotton, foods and vegetables, livestock, wool and other commodities.

Wool growers and other agricultural producers who wish to avoid having their operations placed under the control of the wage and hour administration would do well to ask their senators to support the Miller Bill, S.2450.

## Fabric Labeling Bills Reported by Subcommittees

THE fabric labeling bills have been favorably reported by the subcommittees before which hearings were held in February and March. Senate Bill 162 by Senator Schwartz was reported with but few changes some weeks ago, Senator Austin of Vermont submitting a minority report. The whole Committee on Interstate Commerce, of which Senator Wheeler of Montana is chairman, is expected to report the bill in time for it to be placed upon the Senate calendar before adjournment.

House Bill 944 by Martin of Colorado was reported from the subcommittee on May 31 after prolonged discussions in several executive sessions. The regular committee, of which Congressman Lea (California) is chairman, has the railroad bills and several other important measures under consideration. but is being urged to report the Martin bill as far as possible before adjourn-

Congressman South (Texas), along with the bill's author, Mr. Martin, is responsible for the favorable action of the subcommittee. They need and merit support from those who favor this legislation through requests to congressmen to urge that it be reported by the whole committee as early as possible, and then passed.

## Status of Farm Credit Administration

N announcement made by Secretary Wallace on May 22 gives much comfort and assurance to those who feared that the agricultural financing operation of the Farm Credit Administration might be mixed up with the emergency and extraordinary financial programs of the Department of Agriculture.

The President's first reorganization plan submitted to Congress in April removed the independent status of the Farm Credit Administration and assigned it to the executive administration of the Secretary of Agriculture. The May issue of the National Wool Grower (page 7) commented unfavorably upon this change.

Secretary Wallace's announcement, printed below, indicates his appreciation of the need of keeping normal and permanent financing of agriculture separate and distinct from the more risky programs of marketing loans, parity payments and other plans for securing direct increases of farmer income from the Treasury. It is reported from Washington, however, that an effort will be made next year, through legislation, to completely remove the Farm Credit Administration from the Department of Agriculture.

The Secretary's release to the press said that his statement was being made with the concurrence of the President.

The Farm Credit Administration, including the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation,

The statement read as follows:

will not become an integral part of the Department of Agriculture. Responsibility for carrying out the many federal statutes which form the basis for several types of farm credit, for formation and execution of operating policies, for control of fiscal, personnel, legal, informational, and related affairs will remain with the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. It is through such controls and procedures that the head of an agency discharges his public responsibility. Therefore, to this extent the Farm Credit Administration will be an autonomous federal agency as heretofore.

However, one clear purpose of the President's reorganization plan is to reduce the number of officials reporting directly to the President. Hence, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration will report to the Secretary of Agriculture rather than to the President. The Secretary's responsibility will therefore be that heretofore exercised directly by the President.

An appropriate order to this effect will be issued.

The Commodity Credit Corporation, also transferred by Reorganization Plan No. 1, and the Rural Electrification Administration, transferred by Reorganization Plan No. 2, will become operating parts of the Department of Agriculture. Their work will be integrated with that of the other Department agencies supervised by the Secretary of Agriculture.

These differences in responsibility of the Secretary and the status of the agencies concerned are dictated by several considerations. While the supervision of credit facilities in the farm field is closely related to the other agricultural land-use activities of the federal government, it also has an equally important relation to the work of the Treasury Department and of the Federal Loan Agency. Furthermore, not all of the functions of the institutions and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration are exclusively govern-mental in character. The Farm Credit Administration exercises a type of federal supervision over these agencies quite unlike the usual federal supervision where the organizations and controls are wholly governmental. Supervising as it does many different types of organizations-involving among other things more than 8,000 corporations-the Farm Credit Administration does not seem to be adapted to complete identification with the Department. The relationships involved can be handled best by a continuation of its present method of operation, with the Secretary of Agriculture exercising a coordinating supervision in only the broadest and most general way.

The activities and structure of the Rural Electrification Administration and of the Commodity Credit Corporation, on the other hand, are typically governmental and their coordination with other agricultural activities is logical and feasible.

#### Feeder Lamb Contracts

COLORADO feeders are reported to have contracted a few thousand feeding lambs around Douglas, Wyoming, at 7 cents for fall delivery. A few contracts were written at \$7.15. In Montana some contracting was reported at \$6.75 to \$7.25.

# Approval of Bill for Grazing Boards

THE new McCarran bill, S. 2237, providing for legislation of advisory boards for Taylor Grazing Districts was approved on May 29 by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. This bill was explained in the May issue of the National Wool Grower (page 5).

The similar bill by Mr. Dempsey (New Mexico), H. R. 5958, has not been acted upon by the House committee.

## The Argentine Canned Beef Row

CONGRESS recently reversed the President and the Navy Department on the policy of purchasing beef canned in Argentina for use on naval vessels. While the case was not decided as a tariff matter, the real issue was on giving domestic producers a preference in the American market. On that basis, the vote of both branches of the Congress was decidedly in favor of recognition of their rights and claims to protection against being undersold in their home market by foreign products.

The Navy Department had been negotiating for several months for a test purchase of 48,000 pounds of beef canned in Argentina. Senator O'Mahoney (Wyoming) had contested the legality and fairness of government purchases of food stuffs from foreign countries, and the case was taken to the White House. In one of his press conferences, President Roosevelt announced that he had approved the purchase as proposed by the Navy and had a good deal to say about the superiority of Argentine canned beef over the quality of beef put into cans by packers in the United States. He also said that while the lowest American bid was 23 cents per pound, the similar bid from the Argentine was 9 cents, and that even if the government paid the regular duty of 6 cents per pound, it would only be a matter of changing money from one pocket to another.

The present rate of exchange makes the 9-cent bid much lower than would be possible under normal exchange rates. When the appropriation bill for the Navy Department was being draft. ed in the House Committee, Congressman Scrugham (Nevada) had inserted a provision that as far as possible all supplies must be purchased in the United States. That bill was pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee at the time the President issued his statement. Senators O'Mahoney, Adams and others succeeded in having the committee insert the Scrugham amendment which was retained when the naval appropriation bill passed the Senate on May 18 and so became law, and the Navy may not purchase Argentine canned beef.

In the debate, Senator O'Mahoney showed that the Argentine firm to which it was proposed to award the contract was a cooperative receiving government aid. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, American duties are supposed to be increased to correspond with the extent of financial aid received by firms exporting to the United States. It was also shown that an American bidder had offered to deliver canned beef fully equal in quality to the Argentine product.

It will of course be understood that the canned beef affair has no connection with the continuing effort to have fresh Argentine beef admitted to the American market. The cooking of canned beef is considered to be sufficient to kill the germs of foot-and-mouth disease.

Despite various rumors of efforts of the State Department to overcome the embargo on meat imports from countries having foot-and-mouth disease as provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, the question still rests with the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Senator Pittman (Nevada) is chairman. The so-called Argentine Sanitary Convention was submitted Grower

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to that committee in 1935 from the State Department for ratification, but a majority of the committee is still opposed to the exposure of American livestock to diseases carried by meats imported from countries that do not attempt to stamp out foot-and-mouth disease, and in which that scourge is generally prevalent.

In speaking before the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce in December, 1937, President Roosevelt expressed his intention of urging the Senate to ratify the Argentine Sanitary Convention and so open the way for imports of meat from claimed disease-free zones of that country. If any such effort was made, no publicity was given to it.

Argentine government officials are reported as being resentful of this country's refusal to lower its standards of animal health, and some diplomatic difficulties are attributed to our restrictions on meat imports.

Following the President's order and before it was reversed by the Congress, the Argentine foreign minister referred to the expected purchase of canned beef as "a fine gesture" on the part of the United States.

Opposition to the proposed beef purchase was led in active fashion by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who wired a very vigorous protest to the White House.

Cattle raisers' organizations of numerous states expressed their views, and victory achieved through the action of the Congress was approved by the other industries and the press.

F. R. M.

## Livestock Theft Bill Vetoed

A FTER passage by both branches of Congress, the McCarran live-stock theft bill was vetoed by the President. The bill would have created federal penalties for persons transporting stolen animals in interstate commerce.

The same bill was vetoed in 1937. At that time, the Department of Justice advised the President that the provisions were unworkable because an

amendment covering poultry had been added. This time the veto was based upon the assertion that \$200,000 per year would be required for enforcement.

As matters now stand, federal offi-

cers will hunt down and prosecute for the theft of the lowest-valued automobile, but will not take cognizance of the theft and interstate transportation of any number of the most valuable horses, cattle or sheep.

## Use of States' Funds for Taylor District Improvements

THERE has been considerable delay and discussion over expenditures from the 50 per cent of grazing fees which were appropriated to the various states in 1934 under the Taylor Grazing Act.

In 1937 most of the states having grazing districts passed laws authorizing the district boards to expend their respective shares of the monies accruing under the 50 per cent arrangement. The Department of the Interior was unwilling to surrender all control over the use of such funds to the advisory boards, and in most cases the money was tied up until the announcement on May 11 regarding procedure in the use of such funds. In some cases the funds were returned to the United States Treasury to be expended under the full control of the Department of the Interior. Officials in some states claimed that their laws would not permit such return of monies to the federal officials.

The matter has been disposed of through an official letter written by Secretary Ickes to R. H. Rutledge, director of the Division of Grazing, on May 11. Mr. Rutledge thereupon issued instruction to all regional graziers concerning the procedure to be observed in making range improvements to be paid for from the 50 per cent fund.

In his letter to Mr. Rutledge, the Secretary of the Interior said:

You, therefore, are instructed to have the regional graziers meet at once with each advisory board and together with the board prepare a budget covering the use of such funds as may be available for the present calendar year within each county in the district and thereafter for the next calendar year. This budget shall indicate clearly and concisely the amount of money the regional grazier and the board agree shall be expended for various proper purposes in such general

classifications as fences, water development, reseeding, predatory animal and rodent control, CCC equipment, fire protection improvements, et cetera.

When this budget is prepared and agreed upon, it must be signed by the regional grazier and the chairman of the board, after which it shall serve as a broad guide for the expenditure of these funds, and work may proceed as fast as the specific project plans and specifications are prepared and approved in the usual manner. The success of this plan depends upon the fullest degree of mutual confidence and cooperation.

The detailed instructions to boards as subsequently issued provide in part as follows:

#### General Principles

In a state where district advisory boards have been designated by state law as the expending agencies of the state for the 50 per cent of the fees returned to the state under section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, the boards are hereby authorized to carry out the purposes of the state law and to perform all acts incident to the proper exercise of the powers so conferred upon them in so far as they are not inconsistent with these instructions. In carrying out the purposes of the state laws, the advisory boards will not be acting as state agencies but will be performing duties for the state as federal agencies.

District advisory boards, therefore, in exercising the powers conferred upon them by the state law and these instructions, must conform to applicable federal laws, regulations, and policies. This procedure is essential because in administering the public land there are certain obligations resting upon the Department which cannot be relinquished to agencies or persons not under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Whenever, therefore, it is proposed to expend funds for the protection or improvement of government-owned land, the Department must retain a measure of final responsibility for the purpose of the expenditure, the nature of the improvement, and the standard of the work to be done, and all acts and policies must be consistent with the ownership of the land by the government as well as of the improvements so placed upon the land. Such a procedure insures expeditious and systematic handling of the work, workmanlike and uniform results, and protection of the interests of the Department and the

users of the range.

Subject to the approval of the regional grazier, the 50 per cent funds may be expended for the purposes enumerated in the state laws provided they are in accordance with the purposes of the general improvement program of the Division of Grazing as set forth in Circular W-159 and in the manner prescribed in that circular. All improvements so purchased or constructed, if situated on government-owned land, shall become the property of the United States. Since these are public funds, in placing improvements on lands not in the ownership of the government, the public interest in such improvements must be recognized by securing easements from the owners of such lands as provided in Circular W-159. Form 1-377 should be used as the instrument signifying approval of the improvement. This form will bear the endorsed approval of the regional grazier in addition to the approval of the advisory board chairman and the district grazier, as required in Circular W-159. No other agreement or permit is necessary. The information used on Form 1-377 may be taken from your file of completed Form 1-372.

Board members shall be entitled to draw their usual salaries and travel expenses when called into session by the regional graziers, but in no case will it be proper for such members to draw salaries, per diem, or subsistence, or travel expenses from the state. Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting refunds to board members for contributions in excess of their proportionate share of the cost of federal improvements or projects for the benefit of the federal range. District advisors must not perform work for hire or have any interest in contracts relating to or in connection with projects

to be paid for out of these funds.

Board members or other persons interested in these improvements will need to obtain the full text of Circular W-123, which gives further instructions regarding contracts, equipment and

preparation of budgets.

## Civil Service Examinations In Wool Marketing

'HE United States Civil Service Commission has announced examinations for senior marketing specialist and marketing specialist in wool in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The senior position carries a salary of \$4,600 a year and that of marketing specialist, \$3,800 a year.

The applications of those wishing to take these examinations must be on file with the Commission not later than June 15, if the applicant lives in the eleven western range states; June 12, for all others.

A few copies of the necessary application blanks are available at the office of the National Wool Growers Association.

## Assistant Director of Grazing



E. N. Kavanagh

E. N. Kavanagh was appointed assistant director of the Division of Grazing by Secretary Ickes on May 19. In the press announcement of this appointment, it was stated that Mr. Kavanagh's duties would include supervision of the issuance of grazing licenses under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Stockmen feel that Mr. Kavanagh is peculiarly well fitted for this position both by disposition and by long years of practical experience in the Division of Range Management of the Forest Service.

Mr. Kavanagh entered the Forest Service in 1906 as a forest guard on the Leadville National Forest in Colorado and subsequently held the positions of assistant ranger and ranger on that forest. In 1908 he was transferred for a short time to the Washington office of the Forest Service and assigned to the settlement of complaints and appeals. In the fall of that year, when the western Forest Service districts were established, he became assistant chief of grazing in the Denver District for forests in Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska. From that post he went to the Big Horn Forest in Wyoming as supervisor, serving there from 1910 to 1915, when he was transferred to Albuquerque, New Mexico, as assistant chief of grazing in the Arizona and New Mexico territory.

Mr. Kavanagh left the southern area in 1918 to become assistant regional forester in charge of range management in Oregon and Washington, with headquarters at Portland. He remained at this point until July, 1938, when he was transferred to Ogden, Utah, and assigned to work in the Division of Information and Education. Since January 1 of this year he has been working again in the Division of Lands and Recreation of the Forest Service.

From the above record, Mr. Kavanagh's wide knowledge of western range conditions is self-evident, and in his 20 years of service on the forests in Oregon and Washington, stockmen found that with that knowledge, he also possessed to an unusual degree an understanding of their problems in relation to the use of national forest grazing, an understanding which was apparent in the harmonious administration of regulations governing those areas.

Mr. Kavanagh's addition to the Division of Grazing of the Department of the Interior increases the confidence gained by stockmen through the appointment of R. H. Rutledge as its director last November, that in the future administration of the Taylor Grazing Act stockmen's needs will be given a fair and reasonable consideration.

## Idaho Business Women's Organization Endorses Fabric Bills

THE Business and Professional Women's Club of Idaho, in its annual convention at Twin Falls, May 21 to 23, passed a resolution in support of the fabric labeling bills now pending in Congress.

Information on these measures was supplied to the organization by the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

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# NATIONAL RAM SALE

(The 24th Annual)

August 22-23, 1939 Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake

Under the Management of the National Wool Growers Association

# 1500 TOP RAMS

RAMBOUILLETS

CORRIEDALES

COTSWOLDS

HAMPSHIRES

PANAMAS ROMELDALES SUFFOLKS

LINCOLNS

OMELDALES CROSSBREDS

To be sold as Single Studs, Pens of 5 Registered Rams and Pens of 10-25 Range Rams

**ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 15** 

## The California Ram Sale

PRICES realized at the first ram sale of 1939 gave encouragement to both sellers and buyers. This was the 19th annual sale under the management of the California Wool Growers Association, and held at the State Fair grounds at Sacramento, May 23 and 24.

An average of \$34.96 for the entire offering of 1461 head was \$1.20 per head higher as compared with last year's 1487 rams which averaged \$33.76. Many of the state's sheepmen, and outsiders also, were prepared for a drop in prices. With unprofitable prices for wool and a severe and general drought in the state, which reduced shipping weights of the main part of the lamb crop and added to expenses, it seemed hardly likely that lamb raisers would be willing to pay as much for rams as they did last year. These considerations were more than offset by the effects of the higher prices received for 1939 lambs. California sheepmen are not discouraged, and apparently a market in the neighborhood of 9 cents at the ranch for lambs must have meant some profit.

The majority of the state's lamb producers are located in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys and use their rather high-priced land for growing other livestock and some cash crops besides wool and lambs. This reduces the charge necessary to be made against the flocks for earnings on capital investment, and also has an advantage through selling products of the ranches in different markets and in different parts of the year, all of which goes to make a safer and more stable operation.

All entries of range rams are required to be shown within 30 days of the sale. This is a great aid to buyers and seems to work well for sellers.

Hampshires still rule in California. Twenty-nine breeders, seven from Oregon, and one from Idaho, sold 887 head of that breed at an average of \$35.66 for stud sheep and range rams. This included 13 single studs at over \$100, with two tops sold by Robert Blastock at \$325 and \$390, one by

Jack Finlay at \$250, and one by R. W. Hogg and Sons at \$225. The balance of the offering of this breed was sold in lots of from 3 to 20 head. The top pen of 10 range rams brought \$43 for Straloch Farms. While there were few outstanding Hampshires, yet the offering had a real high average quality. Substandard lots were conspicuously absent. The California trade takes a lower-set and blockier Hampshire than is popular in the intermountain states. Being under the necessity of shipping its lamb crop at from 31/2 to 5 months of age, the state demands a type that will fatten while growing, but the good pasturage available in most years gives nearly as much weight as is made in the states from which lambs are shipped at a greater age.

Every ram in the sale was sold, and no reserve bids were put on. The last lots of Hampshires were considerably lower than those sold earlier, though of practically the same quality.

The 270 Suffolk rams were a good average lot, though not equal to the representation of the breed at some

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other sales. Seven state flocks, two from Canada and three from Oregon furnished the entries. The top of the sale was a \$500 Suffolk yearling sold by Marian M. and Fred A. Coble to Jay M. Reynolds of Corvallis, Oregon. This was the only Suffolk to pass the hundred-dollar mark.

Corriedales are gaining ground in California. Moncreiffe's two studs brought \$100 and \$175. The entire 46 head averaged \$29.29.

Eighteen Southdowns sold at an average of \$29.14.

A. T. Spencer & Sons sold 67 Romeldale yearlings at an average of \$35.

The auctioneer of the sale was Colonel Arthur W. Thompson of Lincoln, Nebraska. He was assisted by J. W. Condon of Washburn and Condon, Los Angeles, E. O. Walter of Filer, Idaho, and Roy Griffin of Stockton, California.

#### Average Prices by Breeds in the California Ram Sales for 1938 and 1939

Breed 1938 No.	Average Pric	1939 No.	and Average Pric
Hampshires854	\$34.40	887	\$35.97
Suffolks255	36.90	269	38.26
Suffolk Crossbreds 96	28.30	85	31.07
Rambouillets 51	26.77	33	28.23
Corriedales 72	36.00	46	29.29
Romeldales 68	34.58	67	36.65
Southdowns 14	35.30	18	29.26
Romneys 10	23.40	. 7	18.80
Shropshires 27	28.00	22	14.95
Dorsets 3	25.00	3	19.67
Romney-Rambouil-			
let Crossbreds 18	19.16	7	12.00
Cotswolds2	17.00	2	18.00
Thribble Cross 15	27.70	15	21.33

## A Book on Wool Top Futures

AN interesting addition to the literature of wool has just come from the pen of A. H. Garside, who is economist of the New York Wool Top Exchange. It is published by the F. A. Stokes Company of New York, sells at \$2.50, and is entitled "Wool and the Wool Trade."

The book of 320 pages is made up of 17 chapters. All but the first six chapters are devoted to various aspects of trading in futures, and especially wool top futures. The author is of course completely sold as to the necessity and value of a means of trading in wool top futures. He does not recognize that there is any room for debate as to the value of such trading. But he does go into full detail as to every point in connection with the handling of deals in top futures through the exchanges in New York, Antwerp, Belgium, and Roubaix-Tourcoing in France. At that, the explanations seem somewhat technical and leave unanswered some questions that arise in the minds of interested but uninitiated

The book shows extensive research in the assembly of facts and material, and much care in the writing. The first six chapters relate to the growing and marketing of wool. While there is nothing startlingly new, yet they do present a lot of material which has not before been put into one volume and which is of value to anyone interested in, but not familiar with, wool affairs.

The eleven chapters relating to top futures operations make out a good defense for that kind of dealing as a hedge by manufacturers, in protecting them against having to sell goods when that market is lower than when the wool was purchased, because of a drop in wool prices. Dealers' hedging is treated separately. The author shows how a dealer who has bought grease wool for resale can protect himself against loss by selling futures at the time he buys or contracts actual wool. It still seems apparent, though, that such a dealer also protects himself against making a profit because a loss or gain in either case would be offset by the change in the market on the other side. It is suggested, however, that a smart wool merchant, in the case of a drop in the market, may be able to sell his actual wool to show a lesser loss than the amount of gain on the futures he bought, and so really make some gain on his hedge. It does not seem that such an outcome could be the general result

Unfortunately, there is no discussion of the two main points most commonly lodged against top futures trading. Fair critics have charged that the actual volume of trading is very small in relation to the actual supply of tops or wool, and that the outside speculative interest is too small to stabilize prices to the extent such is said to be done with wheat or cotton. The publicity given to lowering prices for futures. opponents argue, is out of proportion to their real significance, and is opposed to the interests of growers or others handling actual wool. On a representative day in May the number of contracts that actually changed hands was 44, which represents 220,000 pounds of tops, or around 600,000 pounds of grease wool. If such a rate were the average for trading days, it would mean that the total futures business for a year would be equal to about half the shorn wool produced in the United States. This certainly is not a sufficiently broad base to mean a beneficial influence toward stability.

Many persons in the wool trade, including some who operate in futures, believe, though it is unproven, that on some days the futures transactions are so largely made by a very small number of traders having positions on both sides that the prices quoted may not genuinely represent top values. survey of the futures market now being made by the Commodity Exchange Administration should show the facts on this point and call for a remedy if there is foundation for the criticism.

The book is an excellent presentation of all phases of top futures trading, by one who is part of the system, and who apparently considers no faults or possibility of injury to any interest producing, handling, or using wool. As such, it is worthy of reading by anyone who is interested.

Those who still feel that there are valid objections to, and faults in the system must await the completion of the study by the Commodity Exchange Administration and trust that that report will impartially report the full facts.

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Just what the C.E.A. may do if it finds that futures trading is harmful to a legitimate interest is hard to conjecture. The following pointed question recently addressed to the head official of the C.E.A., and his answer, give small encouragement to those who feel that the net influence of futures is injurious to prices of real wool. The question was: "If your survey reveals that futures operations have the effect of depressing prices on spot wool, could you, under the law you administer, require discontinuance of the exchange?" The answer: "I do not know."

F. R. M.

## Cross Breeding in Texas

ALMOST 100 per cent of the 9 million ewes in Texas are wholly of fine-wool breeding. The Delaine was popular in early days. The Rambouillet has now taken rather full possession, though a few flockmasters whose main ambition is to grow a fancy clip still bring in Delaine sires from Ohio and Oregon.

In the last five years a few thousand rams, mainly Corriedales and Panamas, have been brought into the state. This has caused considerable discussion. The extent of the introduction of these breeds, the pro and con about their place in Texas, is well summarized in an article entitled "Cross Breeding is Big Question Confronting Growers," which appeared in the last special sheep and wool edition of the San Angelo Weekly Standard.

Colonel Nelson Johnson imported and sold 450 Corriedale rams last year, most of which were bred in California. Mr. C. B. Wardlaw of Del Rio, in 1937 and 1938, bought about 600 rams of the same breed to use on a part of his ewes with the idea of adding length of staple and fleece weight without materially decreasing the fineness of the fiber. About 20 owners are experimenting with the Corriedale, and five purebred flocks of the breed have been established.

The Corriedale is the least violent cross that could be made upon fine-wool ewe stock. Carrying one half of Merino blood, and having been bred

for many decades to produce the finest grade of crossbred wool, there can be no doubt that in the first cross it should give added length with the minimum loss of fineness. If it is the intention of the Texas advocates of cross breeding to use Corriedale blood for occasional infusions to give length of fiber, and then return to Rambouillets, their breeding course will not be too difficult. If, however, they do not mate the first-cross ewes back with Rambouillet sires, they will have a more trouble-some program to work out.

Cross breeding for greater lamb production and length of wool was carried on in northern states for many years without a generally clear idea as to just what finally would develop. Cotswolds and Lincolns were brought in in large numbers for mating with fine-wool ewes. For some time the crossbred ewes were bred back to finewool sires until another infusion of coarser blood was needed. But the flocks of the mountain states now are largely of the crossbred type, and Cotswolds and Lincoln rams are almost a rarity. The crossbred type of sheep has been developed into a number of breeds of fairly fixed character, including Panamas, Corriedales, Columbias and Romeldales. Many rangemen still use half-blood rams of the first cross between Lincolns and Rambouil-

If Texas sheepmen decide that the use of new breeds adds to their flocks something that is desirable without sacrificing valuable features, they will work out their own method of breeding. The article referred to states that not over one per cent of Texas ewes have yet been bred to rams other than fine-wools. The recent move is therefore in the nature of an experiment, and by no means indicates impairment of the reputation enjoyed by Texas as a producer of fine wool.

The present uniform fine character of Texas wools is a real asset to wool growers of the state. Because there is so little of other blood in the clips, grading is rarely required, and mills desiring fine wools can more safely buy on orders in Texas than they can elsewhere. Sentimentally, it would be regrettable to see the Texas clip become

seriously mixed. But since the avowed purpose of most of those using the newer breeds is to increase length while retaining fineness, the danger of such a development does not seem to be very serious.

The Panama, on the whole, is a coarser wooled sheep than the Corriedale. A few Panamas are being tested out in Texas by men who desire heavier feeding lambs with white faces and also longer staple. If the initial crosses recommend themselves, the problem of a future breeding program will be somewhat more difficult unless there is a willingness to depart further from the production of fine wool. But as usual, the net dollar income must control.

Romeldales have also found their way into a few Texas flocks. From the wool standpoint, the use of this blood is practically for the same purpose and should give the same results as the Corriedale cross.

F. R. M.

#### Meat Poster Award

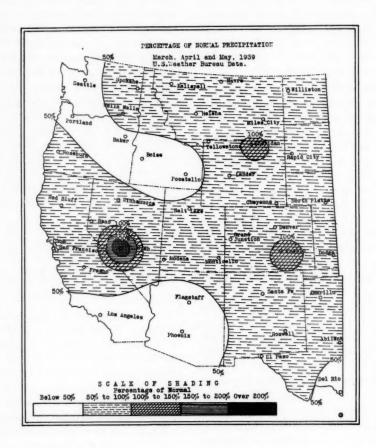
COMPETING in a field of 11,970 students from 769 high schools in 48 states, David Kutchko, a 16-year-old student in Lakewood high school, Lakewood, Ohio, has just been announced as national champion in a national meat poster contest for high school students, according to a committee of judges meeting in Chicago.

The judges also announced that Andrew Darling of the University of Kansas, was awarded national championship honors in the meat poster contest for students of colleges, universities, and art schools, in which students from 71 different institutions were represented.

Cash prizes were awarded to the national champions and also to champions in each state, by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, contest sponsor.

The Board states that all posters submitted in these contests, were designed to show the nutritive and health values of meat. In selecting the winners the judges scored the posters on theme, originality, effectiveness, artistic presentation and on the merits of the slogan used.

# SPRING MOISTURE RECORD



HE news presented on the precipitation diagram, and in the tabular data herewith, is not especially good news for the livestockmen in the eleven western states. Conditions are very similar to those that prevailed in the droughty seasons of 1936 and 1937uniformly dry everywhere and generally through all the spring months. Only spots, due to local showers, have departed from this general uniformity, these spots being around Tonopah, Sheridan and Pueblo. Only the Tonopah section has more than a very temporary advantage, as showers happened to hit there frequently this spring.

The three spring months were uniformly dry, like the three preceding winter months as a rule, over most of the region covered by this review. March started off right with good precipitation in parts of eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, certain California valleys, and parts of Nevada and Colorado. Northern California valleys got more good rains in May, while spots in Utah and Wyoming had better rains in May to start the summer more propitiously. But the major fact remains, it has been a dry winter and spring, and is therefore not at all reassuring to livestock interests in any sizable part of the western range country.

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges During March, April and May, 1939, With Departures from Normal, for 3 Months and 6 Months, in Inches

Normal	3 Months' Precipi- tation	Actual 3 Months' Precipi- tation	Excess (+), Deficiency (-3 Months	Excess (+). Deficiency (- 6 Months
Washington— Seattle Spokane Walla Walla	7.30 3.75 4.73	3.50 — 2.11 — 2.79 —	-3.80 -1.64 -1.94	-6.96 -2.17 -3.55
Oregon— Portland Pendleton Baker Roseburg	3.73 3.74	3.92 — 2.46 — 1.52 — 4.89 —	-5.05 - -1.27 - -2.22 - -2.59 -	-9.62 -2.69 -5.22 -7.85
California— Redding San Francisco Fresno Los Angeles	5.55 2.97	8.06 — 3.67 — 2.27 — 1.70 —	-0.78 -1.88 -0.70 -2.57	-10.36 7.73 1.08 0.16
Nevada— Winnemucca Reno Tonopah	1.91	1.99 — 1.65 — 3.21 +	-0.69 -0.26 -1.76	-1.86 2.30 +1.93
Arizona— Phoenix Flagstaff	1.20 4.97	0.32 — 1.49 —	-0.88 -3.48	1.24 5.04
New Mexico— Santa Fe Roswell	3.06 2.96	2.26 — 2.61 —	-0.80 -0.35	+0.50 —1.00
Texas— Amarillo Abilene Del Rio El Paso	5.33 7.97 5.39 0.95	4.60 — 2.28 — 0.90 —	-1.03 -3.37 -3.11 -0.05	0.29 4.46 2.41 0.43
Montana— Helena Kalispell Havre Miles City Williston, N. D.	3.21 3.54	2.62 — 2.49 — 1.88 — 2.52 — 2.92 —	-1.58 -0.72 -1.66 -1.70 -1.03	2.73 1.52 1.89 2.52 0.95
Idaho— Boise Pocatello	3.96	1.23 - 1.46 -	-2.73 -2.80	-4.33 -4.41
Utah— Salt Lake City Fillmore Castle Dale Monticello Modena	4.99 1.66 3.70	3.10 2.79 1.58 2.97 1.88	-0.08	+0.29
Wyoming— Yellowstone Pk. Sheridan Lander Cheyenne Rapid City, S. D. No. Platte ,Nebr.	5.75 5.51 5.44 6.56	6.93 -	-1.18 -1.41 -0.21	+0.92 $-1.36$ $+0.61$
Colorado— Denver Pueblo Grand Junction Dodge City, Kan.	5.31 3.50	2.84 - 4.12 - 1.44 - 3.81 -	-2.47 -0.62	-1.49 +2.43

# Around the Range Country

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of May.

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Excess (+), or Deficiency (-)

--6.96 --2.17 --3.55

---2.69 ---5.22 ---7.85

-10.36 --7.73 --1.08 --0.16

-1.86 -2.30 +1.93

-1.24 -5.04

+0.50 -1.00

-0.29 -4.46 -2.41 -0.43

-2.73 -1.52 -1.89 -2.52 -0.95

-4.33 -4.41

-2.23 -2.65 -0.29 -1.83 -1.37

-0.41 -0.92

-1.36 -0.61

4.50

-1.50

-1.49 -2.43

-0.13

-1.54

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

#### WYOMING

Some warm, growing weather occurred early in the month, but most of the time it was too cool for the most satisfactory advancement of crops and native vegetation. Rains were scattered, and mostly light, only the third week bringing showers that were beneficial, and they were local in character. About one fourth of the state still needs moisture for the immediate growth of vegetation. Livestock have shown moderate improvement, and are in fair to good shape.

#### **MONTANA**

Some warm weather occurred early in the month, but the middle and latter parts were much cooler, with some local frosts which retarded growth temporarily. Showers were light, local and scattered, excepting for beneficial rains over most of the state during the third week, and the beginning of the fourth. Pastures, ranges, and meadows are consequently making satisfactory growth just at present, and livestock are mostly doing well. A few lambs perished during the colder, wetter weather.

#### Absarokee (Stillwater County)

May was dry up until the 23rd, when it rained for twenty-four hours. The

feed was dry, but it is in normal condition now, the 25th.

About the same number of lambs have been saved per 100 ewes as last year. Lambing conditions have been favorable. Our death loss in ewes last winter was less than in other years.

Machine shearers are being paid 15 cents with board.

Very little wool has been sold in this vicinity, but 23½ cents is reported as being paid recently.

I believe sheepmen in this section are in favor of the transfer of national forest grazing administration to the Department of the Interior.

**Curtis Hart** 

## Fishtail (Stillwater County)

We had a very open winter here this year, and the range, in good condition last fall, made wintering very economical for the sheepmen in this vicinity. Our spring opened up early and was rather dry and ideal for lambing. During the last two weeks we have had a lot of rain, the grass is coming along in fine shape, and everything points to a very favorable season for the livestock growers (June 3).

Lambing has been very good. I would judge that the number of lambs saved by the sheepmen of Stillwater County will run between 95 and 100 per cent. There has been no loss to speak of in either ewes or lambs, and many sheepmen report 25 to 30 per cent twins saved. I think the number of lambs saved this year is a little better than the past year, and the death loss in both ewes and lambs has been less than for a number of years.

Shearing is just starting, and from all indications, the sheep on the average are not going to shear as heavy as last year, due possibly to the fact that there was so much coarse grass last fall that many sheepmen felt there was ample feed and fed very little cotton-seed cake or other concentrates, which will be reflected in the weight of the fleece.

The price of shearing will be about the same as last year,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents for the shearers, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents for the machine. Blade shearing will be 12 to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents. In some cases shearing crews are willing to shear for 1 cent less on sheep that have been tagged before lambing. If a custom can be established to reduce the price of shearing, 1 cent on sheep that were tagged, it will have a tendency to make more of the sheepmen tag their sheep and in that way improve the wool clip, as well as get the benefit at lambing time that comes from having the ewes tagged.

Right in this territory, Stillwater County, only about 20 per cent of the wool grown has so far been contracted. Our pool of about 42,000 fleeces is still unsold, and about 12,000 to 15,000 fleeces outside of the pool are yet to be sold. The Butcher Creek Pool of about 12,000 fleeces at Absarokee sold about May 1 at 23½ cents.

I do not look for any of the growers in this vicinity to avail themselves of the government wool loan. The prospects are good for a fair price, and most of the growers expect to sell outright whenever they think the price is right.

It is my opinion that the stockmen of this section are against the transfer of the administration of the national forests to the Department of the Interior. Most of them feel that there should be no further tampering with the national forests. It seems as if the national forests have been in the hands of people who have had a lot of experience along that particular line, and any changes made now are liable to be at the expense of the stockmen.

The stockmen as a whole are against the policy that is continually bobbing up in canceling some of the grazing permits and utilizing such areas for wildlife. I feel every effort should be made to stop a drastic change along this line. No doubt there is room for both wildlife and livestock if the program is properly worked out. There is so much feed on the higher areas that can never be utilized by the

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wildlife during the few short summer months, and is of no value to it after the heavy snows come, it would seem to me like an economic waste to keep livestock from using such feed on the national forests.

> K. O. Haugan, President Stillwater Wool Growers Assn.

#### **IDAHO**

The month was abnormally warm, excepting only the last week which was cooler. Rains were confined largely to the third and last weeks, and were not as heavy as usual. Being still early in the season, soil moisture is ample yet for forage and meadows, but rain would help everywhere. The southwestern areas are especially dry, and in need of rain, though forage is still good and livestock are mostly doing well.

#### WASHINGTON

Temperatures fluctuated from frosty in spots to abnormally warm for a day or so at a time, but generally seasonal conditions prevailed. Rains were scarce and a droughty condition was reported generally, only partly relieved by the beneficial rains of the third week extending into the fourth week in some sections. Pasturage is in fair shape in the east, and fair to good in the west, and livestock are generally in satisfactory condition.

#### Ellensburg (Kittitas County)

It was very dry here during March, April and the first half of May but there have been good rains the last ten days and the forage picture has been improved (May 28).

In places the percentage of lambs saved per 100 ewes seemed a little better than last year. Although dry, and cold, it has been altogether favorable for lambing. Death loss in ewes last winter was about 50 per cent of the usual number.

Machine shearers are being paid 121/2 cents with board. Contract shearing, including shearing, sacking and tying, is being done at a rate of 16 cents.

About half the wool in this vicinity

has been sold. Two clips sold at 203/4

I don't know of any growers in this locality who will avail themselves of the government wool loan.

We do not favor the transfer of the national forest grazing administration to the Department of the Interior. We are very well pleased with the present setup.

**Smithson Company** 

#### **OREGON**

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, with one week of exceptionally high recordings, and two or three weeks of average temperatures, with occasional cool nights. Crops and vegetation did fairly well, but lacked rain. Only occasional scattered showers occurred, of little benefit where they fell. However, shallow-rooted plants such as forage have been benefited by the rains and with good feed, livestock are mostly in thriving condition.

#### Condon (Gilliam County)

We have had more wind and much less moisture than in May of the previous two or three years and spring feed is very dry (May 31).

There is a slightly larger percentage of lambs saved per 100 ewes this year than were saved last year. With the exception of extreme dryness, lambing conditions have been favorable. Our death loss in ewes last winter was light.

Fifteen cents is the rate being paid machine shearers.

On wool sold in this vicinity, the price ranged from 18 to 22 cents. There is more wool being sold this year, and fewer growers taking out wool loans than was the case in 1938. Shearing is not quite finished, but I believe that a large percentage of the 1939 wool clip will be sold at prevailing prices.

Herbert Brown

#### **CALIFORNIA**

Warm weather prevailed through the month, only the third week being cooler by comparison, but not enough to check vegetation growth. Dry weather prevailed also, the only rain being scattered showers in the middle of the now a month, of little consequence to crops or forage. The mountain areas are only partly occupied owing to recent snows at the higher elevations; but forage and pasturage have been ample and livestock are doing well as a gen-

#### Skaggs Springs (Sonoma County)

The range dried out about three weeks earlier than usual, and a good deal of the dry grass was spoiled by rains after it had ripened. The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes was about 12 per cent greater than last year. We had a very light loss of ewes and had excellent conditions for lamb-

Machine shearers were paid 121/2 cents with board. In the case of contract shearing, 14 cents covered shearing and motors.

About 70 per cent of the wool in this vicinity has been sold. Prices ranged from 22 to 26 cents, depending on shrinkage, which varied from 45 to 60 per cent.

There will not be as many wool loans taken in this section as were taken last

T. F. Baxter, Jr.

#### **NEVADA**

Most of the month was abnormally warm, only the last week being about normal in temperature. The month was also dry in most sections, save only in the Tonopah region, where local showers brought rainfall in excess of normal. The forage has done well, excepting in some of the drier regions, and livestock are as a rule in thriving or satisfactory condition. More moisure will be needed shortly in the lower areas.

#### UTAH

Abnormally warm weather persisted through the month generally over the state, promoting the growth of forage and meadows where water was available; but rains were much below normal, and winds further dried out the soils, making the need for moisture rather acute in most sections, save only in the mountains, where most livestock of the now are grazing. Cattle and sheep are generally in good shape and doing well.

#### **COLORADO**

This was a warm month generally a gen over the state, only one week running cool by comparison. Showers were very light everywhere, excepting toward the latter part of the month when the eastern section had some beneficial showers. These are still showing their effects on crops generally in that area; but most of the state needs more rain, especially the western portion. Livestock are moving onto the summer areas in rather good shape as a general

#### Pagosa Springs (Archuleta County)

Weather and feed conditions are pretty good, but much drier than in previous years as we have had no rain this month (May 25).

About the same number of lambs were saved this year. Lambing conditions have been favorable and the winter loss in ewes was not above normal.

Twelve cents per head is being paid machine shearers with board.

The bulk of the wool in this section has been sold at 18 to 21 cents, with a shrinkage of about 62 per cent. Growers in this vicinity will not take out government wool loans.

We do not favor the transfer of national forest grazing administration to the Department of the Interior.

D. Hersch

#### **NEW MEXICO**

The month was comparatively warm everywhere, until the closing week when it became cooler over most of the state. Dry weather persisted in most sections, especially in the southern and southeastern portions; and while local showers in other areas have been helpful, most of the state needs rain, and it needs it badly in the southern portion, and over most of the lower westportion. Grass has furnished enough feed to maintain most livestock in fair to good shape.

#### Clovis (Curry County)

In part of this territory we have had spring rains, in other parts, none and range conditions are spotted and from short to fair.

About the same number of lambs were raised as last year. The weather has been mild, and by feeding concentrates to ewes I believe the average lamb crop has been saved. We had about the same death loss in ewes last winter as in former years.

About 10 per cent of the woul in this vicinity has been sold. We have heavy shrinking wool that has been selling at 14 to 18 cents. Very few growers will take advantage of the government wool loan this year.

P. E. Jordan

#### Hobbs (Lea County)

This is the driest spring since 1934. There has been heavy feeding of cake and hay; also heavy losses of lambs.

There have been no wool sales reported. I believe most sheepmen will pass the government wool loan up.

All sheep and wool growers should support their state associations. More organization is what we need.

Virgil Linam

#### ARIZONA

The month was warmer than usual most of the time, though there were some cooler periods, easing up the duty of water needed. Showers were light and scattered, confined in general to the higher northern plateaus and to the mountain sections. There is still enough forage or pasturage for livestock and cattle are largely in fairly good shape; they have, however, shown some deterioration here and there over the southern portion. Water supplies are unusually low.

#### WESTERN TEXAS

This region has had but little more than half the normal rainfall this month, though the rains that did come were timely, and in beneficial showers. As a consequence there is enough forage for the present, and livestock are in moderately good shape generally.

More rain is needed, however, especially over the southwestern and southern portions.

## Notable Issue of Texas Paper

THE annual wool and mohair review of the San Angelo Standard-Times came out on the morning of May 14. It boasts 76 pages, 40 of which are devoted entirely to sheep and goat affairs.

Through its pages members of the industry are informed of the makeup and work of their state and national organizations; they are informed of wool marketing affairs at home and abroad and efforts to increase lamb consumption; they are given special articles on Washington legislation, tariff matters, breeding and feeding problems-40 pages, in fact, of well-written material on topics of current interest and importance to sheep and goat men.

We think, and we believe all others who have seen this edition of the San Angelo Standard-Times will concur, that it is a publication everyone connected with the sheep industry can point to with warranted pride. Of course, this newspaper serves an area having the largest sheep and goat population in the United States, but even after discounting that fact at full value, we still think Houston Harte, its publisher, and every member of the staff deserve Three Rousing Cheers.

Texas sheepmen are indeed fortunate in having the news of their particular world furnished them through such channels as the San Angelo Standard-Times and the official organ of their state association, The Southwestern Sheep and Goat Raiser, edited by H. M. Phillips.

## Feeders Elect Officers

AT their annual meeting in Denver the early part of June, the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association elected the following officers: President, Nate C. Warren of Ft. Collins, Colorado; vice president, John Jerden, Morrill, Nebraska; Charles P. Warren, Ft. Collins, treasurer; and W. D. Farr, Greeley, Colorado, secretary.

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## Treasure Island Wool Show

THE Golden Gate International Wool Show to be held on Treasure Island September 23 to December 2, 1939, promises to be the biggest wool show ever held anywhere. Many growers from many sections of the United States have signified their intentions of entering fleeces, and displays from foreign countries, particularly from Australia, New Zealand and South America are already arriving. It looks as if the veteran Dean John A. Hill of the University of Wyoming will have a real job on his hands when he tackles the judging.

The premium list contains two main divisions: one for fleeces from purebred or stud animals from each of forty-one breeds, the other for commercial grades from range or flock sheep. The two divisions will not compete against each other.

The show is designed to provide as much information of real educational value as possible. In addition to the fleeces on display, several exhibits wholly of an educational nature are assured. Probably the greatest collection of samples of carpet wools ever assembled will be on view.

The exposition is paying transportation costs on all exhibits and entries. At the close of the show the fleeces winning major prizes will be donated to the University of California for a permanent display in the Animal Science building on the Davis campus.

A list of the prizes follows:

In Division I, "Breeds Class," seven awards are offered in each section as follows: 1st, \$12; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$4; 6th, \$2; 7th, Ribbon. A silver plaque, suitably engraved will be given to the best display of three or more fleeces from any one breed, and a bronze plaque for the second best display.

In Division II, "Market Class," there are 10 sections, as follows: 1, 80's or above, combing; 2, 70's combing; 3, 64's combing; 4, 58's or 60's combing; 5, 56's combing; 6, 48's or 50's combing; 7, 46's combing; 8, 44's combing; 9, 36's or 40's or lower, combing; 10, carpet wool, any grade. Awards will be made in this division on a sliding scale, depending upon the total number of entries exhibited in each section. The scale is as follows:

	121	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
ver\$	15	\$12	\$10	\$8	\$6	\$4	\$2
4	10	8	6	4	2		
	8	6	4	2			
	5	3	2				
	4	9	9	9	9	9	8 6 4 2

Special prizes offered in Division II are: \$20 in cash and trophy for best display of three or more fleeces of market wool from a single exhibitor; silver trophy for best display and bronze trophy for second best display of market wools from each foreign country; \$50 and silver trophy for grand champion fleece and \$25 for reserve champion fleece.

## April Wool Consumption

WOOL consumed by American mills from July, 1938, to April, 1939, inclusive, amounted to 438,658,000 pounds, figured on the greasy shorn basis. The government estimate of wool shorn in 1938 was 372,810,000 pounds. These figures relate only to the class of wools used for clothing, blankets, robes, etc.

The weekly rate of consumption in April was below that of March. This is a usual occurrence, as the largest production of goods for fall wear is in the first months of the year. Deliveries on the heavier fabrics are quite well completed by April, but the production of the lighter cloths to go to the garment factories for the spring lines does not reach its height so soon. In other words, it is "between seasons."

The figures for April and March consumption of apparel class wools are shown as taken from the last wool consumption report issued by the Bureau of the Census. Shorn wools and pulled wools are shown separately.

The average weekly consumption of pulled wool in April, shown as 1,283,000 pounds was equal to 2 million pounds of shorn wool.

It is plain that if wool consumption continues at the recent rate, production of shorn and pulled wool in this country will be less than manufacturers' requirements, and importing will be necessary before the 1940 clip is available. It is when the market is on an importing basis that prices of domestic wool come nearest to reflection of the full amount of the protective tariff.

#### Shorn Wool Consumption by Class and Origin In Thousands of Pounds, Greasy SHORN Basis<sup>1</sup>

Weekly Average2	Weekly	Aggregate
	Average2	Aggregate
9,716	9,748	438,658
8,309 1,362	8,846 871	398,044 39,203 1,411
		1,362 871

1. "Greasy" shorn wool plus "scoured" shorn wool raised to greasy shorn basis, conversion factors varying with class, origin and grade.

2. April 1939 average based on five, March on four, and July 1938 to April 1939 on forty-five weeks; no adjustment made for holidays.

#### Pulled Wool Consumption by Class and Origin In Thousands of Pounds, Greasy Pulled Basis<sup>1</sup>

Class and Origin	April 1939	March 1939	July 1988 to April 1989, inclusive		
	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Aggregate	Average	
Apparel Class Total	1,283	1,438	1,431	64,401	
Domestc Duty-Paid Foreign Free Foreign	- 1,115 167	1,232 206	1,279 152	57,571 6,813	
Tice Poleigh	1		******	17	

1. "Greasy" pulled wool plus "scoured" pulled wool raised to greasy pulled basis, conversion factors varying with class and grade. On a greasy shorn basis, the weekly average consumption of apparel class pulled wool for the April 1939 period would be 2,009,000 pounds; of carpet class pulled wool, 96,000 pounds.

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## Thermos Wool

(Release by Bureau of Fashion Trends, May 29)

ON June 8 King George and Queen Elizabeth will emerge from the air-conditioned coolness of their special train into the heat of a Washington summer day to be greeted by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. After a long ride at snail's pace under a summer sun, they will disappear into the comparative Arctic temperature of the air-conditioned White House.

For months state doctors and secretaries have known this—people whose business it is to protect their charges from the colds that sometimes follow sharp, quick changes of temperature. For months millions of American women have realized it, too—and have sympathized with the Queen and Mrs. Roosevelt in the ordeal they face.

But they can dismiss their worries. That sturdy hero, the laboratory scientist has come to the rescue! When that historic meeting occurs in Washington, Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Roosevelt will be insulated against quick temperature changes on exactly the same simple principle as water in a thermos bottle!

Barring a last minute change in plans, both will wear dresses made from that newest of textile developments — thermos wool — gossamer in texture, literally as "light as a postage stamp," porous in weave, but possessing the unique insulating qualities peculiar to natural virgin wool fiber.

Mrs. Roosevelt's dress is the gift of wool growers of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. She has told New York fashion designer, Clarepotter, to make the dress a suitable one for greeting Their Majesties, for she plans to wear it on June 8. In Her Majesty's wardrobe is a dress of a similar sheer fabric, woven by the Forstmann Woolen Mills and made for her by Norman Hartnell of London—the gift of American wool growers, a selection from the finest fleeces of 34 different states.

Dr. I. Clunies Ross, of the International Wool Research Secretariat, describes the new so-called thermos woolen fabrics, made possible by modern developments in spinning, weaving and

finishing, as "different from ordinary woolen cloth in openness of weave and remarkable lightness of weight. This is due to the hard twist and thinness of the yarn. The cloth is known technically as 'four-ounce' wool cloth. Actually, size for size, it is lighter than a postage stamp."

"People in northern climates have become so accustomed to associating wool with protection from cold that they are apt to forget that it also pro-



BELIEVE IT OR NOT, ITS "THERMOS WOOL." This is a piece of the material, the size of a postage stamp, but blown up through microscopic photography to sixteen hundred times its natural size, which was given to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, by wool growers of the United States for her American-tour wardrobe. This photograph dramatically shows the porous weave of the new "thermos wool," which capitalizes on the unique insulating qualities peculiar to natural virgin wool fiber.

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tects the body from heat," said Dr. Ross. "It is 'nature's thermos bottle.'

"Wool contains thousands of tiny enclosed air chambers formed by the extremely resilient wool fiber. These act exactly the same way as the vacuum chamber which separates the outer cover of a thermos bottle from the inner container. We use thermos bottles to protect both hot and cold liquids. In the same way, wool will protect us from either extreme cold or heat."

"Ordinary weaves designed for winter wear are, naturally, close and the weights heavier. They do not permit the maximum free movement of air necessary for hot weather clothing, which makes it possible for the body to 'breathe' freely. All this has been overcome by these new featherweights."

In explaining the weight comparison, Dr. Ross said, "A swatch the size of a stamp cut from a piece of six-ounce sheer wool has exactly the same weight as a stamp. The material Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Roosevelt will wear is four-ounce, and hence even lighter than a postage stamp!"

Dr. Ross also reported that silk and wool, by laboratory test, are the lightest textile fibers in existence, each having less specific gravity than linen or various types of rayon. His tests show, he said, that wool will absorb moisture up to 20 per cent of its weight without feeling wet.

"Many people voiced sympathy when they read that Her Majesty and Mrs. Roosevelt were to wear their wool dresses when they met in Washington," he said. "In the light of scientific knowledge—and also of Washington weather—I would say that Her Majesty and Mrs. Roosevelt are to be congratulated, and are probably destined to create a new fashion vogue!"

The hope expressed in the closing statement of the above release of the Bureau of Fashion Trends, which is directed by June Hamilton Rhodes and whose material is used by the fashion editors of the leading newspapers throughout the country, is one in which everyone connected with the wool industry concurs. For so long has wool been synonymous with weight and warmth in the minds of women that it is proving a long hard struggle to break

that idea down and supplant it with the fact that modern manufacturing processes make it possible to turn out fabrics fully as protective of the health of the wearers as the heavier weights but of a texture so light and delicate as to please the most fastidious in both style and comfort for summer wear.

While time and natural forces play an important part in wearing away any form of resistance, the process can be hurried along in such instances as this by just such publicity as the acceptance of Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Roosevelt of these featherweight or thermos wools has occasioned. A United Press dispatch from Washington on May 31 includes these statements:

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who is worried by a big cotton surplus, became the temporary fashion arbiter for the Capitol Wednesday night. At his request Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt set the style for summer evening gowns by wearing a fetching cotton dress to the annual White House ball for newspaper correspondents and their wives or sweethearts. \*\*\*\*\* With all the publicity wool is getting because of the American wool growers' gift of American-grown wool to Queen Elizabeth, and the British wool growers' gift of empire-grown wool to Mrs. Roosevelt for the two women to wear when they first meet each other here on June 8, Secretary Wallace thought it high time that cotton get a little publicity.

From the standpoint of the American wool grower and manufacturer there should also be a second achievement through this and similar publicity, namely, nailing down the fact that fabrics made of American-grown wool in American mills meet the highest requirements, they are indeed fit for a queen. And if there are any women who still hold to the old idea that the distant shore is the greener one and woolen materials made abroad excel our own, this Queen-and-First-Lady-wool promotion should go a long way toward correcting that erroneous impression.

## Shearer Breaks a Record as Whalen Gets a New Suit



Clarence Jeffers (right), international champion sheep-shearer, receives congratulations from Grover Whalen at the Firestone Farm on the New York World's Fair Grounds, May 31, after Jeffers broke his own world's record to prepare a sheep for summer in 2 minutes 1 1/5 seconds. The wool will be used to make a suit for the Fair's head man.

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## Defense of Fabric Labeling

THE fabric labeling bills (H.R. 944 and S. 162), as stated elsewhere in this issue, are now awaiting consideration by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and stand a fair chance of being placed on the calendars of both houses of Congress and voted upon before adjournment.

When these measures reach the floor of the Senate and of the House, it will be necessary, if the struggle that has been waged for so many years is to be pushed to a successful conclusion, for wool growers to be ready to back up this proposed legislation with their

strongest support.

The chief point at issue, as is generally known and as has been covered previously in the Wool Grower, is the provision to require labeling of wool fabrics to show their content of reclaimed wool in addition to cotton, silk, rayon and other synthetic fibers. The argument of the opponents of this proposal is based chiefly on the contention that some reclaimed wool is better than some virgin wool and on this account, consumers would be exploited if led to believe that a label indicating new wool was always also indicative of superior quality. While admitting that some reclaimed wool is better than some virgin wool, the advocates of the pending legislation hold that the amount of such superior reclaimed wool can only be an extremely small percentage of the total, and therefore the deception of the consumers, if any, under these fabric bills would be nothing in comparison to that under present conditions when their purchases of wool materials are based on the assumption that the term "wool" connotes the same standard of quality and serviceability in all instances. It is not the intent of the fabric bills, or the belief of their proponents that the use of reclaimed wool will cease upon their passage. Full recognition is given to its use in providing cheaper materials. It is maintained, however, that the consumers have the right to know what they are buying and judge for themselves the serviceability of the material purchased in relation to its cost.

There also has to be met the old argument that chemical analysis does not disclose the amount of reclaimed wool in a fabric and therefore enforcement of the law will be difficult This, however, has lost most of its force through recognition of the fact that manufacturers' records will reveal the content of fabrics made in their mills and access to these records is provided for in the proposed legislation.

Extracts from statements made at the hearings before the subcommittees of the whole committees named above, substantiating the contentions of the proponents of the pending fabric legislation are presented here. The first are taken from the testimony of Secretary Marshall before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and those following from the statements made by W. E. Emley, chief of the Division of Organic and Fibrous Materials, National Bureau of Standards, who appeared before the House committee in opposition to the bill, and by Secretary Wilson of Wyoming:

From the Statement of Secretary Marshall

MR. MARSHALL. \* \* In January of this year there was reported as having been imported 3,501,245 pounds of apparel wools. That is the clean content weight. I mention the clean content weight because it is the only weight upon which you can compare the virgin or new wool with the other materials I will mention. The invoice value of these imports, which constituted a large part of the total imports, was, after the addition of the duty, 72.8 cents a pound.

In the same month 1,119,025 pounds of wool rags were imported. The invoice value of that, plus the duty in effect, was 37 cents per pound, just a little more than half of the value of the wool as imported. So the rags cost the manufacturers, or whoever bought them, just a little more than half of what the wool cost.

That gives the key, or the essence, of what is involved here. I may say that, as I understand the question, and I have given it a good deal of thought and study, I have come to believe that the main purpose—I am not saying it is an improper purpose but the principal purpose—served by the use of this reclaimed or reworked wool is to produce a cheaper fabric. I can understand that there are some cases where it is

necessary to use re-worked material, but by and large the purpose is to lower the cost; and that being true, while we don't object to its being used, we think, when it is used to lower the cost, it is fair to all concerned that the content of the fabric should be known to the consumer.

Just a word before I close about the position of the National Wool Growers Association. As a wool grower, and speaking for the organized wool growers, so far as they are organized, I have no hesitancy in saying that the consumer is the first party of interest. While our voice may be heard, their voice is greater and will be final. We do not expect, as growers, that the enforcement of this legislation as it is written here today would immediately spring our wool market. But we do think that with the information furnished the consumer on fiber content, the consumers having experience with fabrics would come to know which are the most serviceable to them, and when they wanted the qualities that go with new wool they would get it; and if they thought they wanted fabrics composed in part of rags they could get that, and at a fair price. We don't see but that that would be good for the consumers.

Apparently the manufacturers here represented unfortunately are of the opinion that what would be good for the consumer would not be good for them. We think the consumers would be served and that we would in some degree be benefited by the passage of this legislation. I think that this informative matter going to the consumer should be helpful to manufacturers of better class cloths. We do not believe it would revolutionize woolen prices overnight, but it would help the conditions surrounding the market.

Statement by Mr. Emley, National Bureau of Standards

MR. BOREN (Oklahoma). Can you tell us from whatever experience you might have had in the laboratory whether there is any definite and understandable relationship between virgin wool and the quality and service of a garment?

MR. EMLEY. Mr. Boren, if you include all reworked wool, all kinds of material, from the kinds that are dug out of the ash can to this material here, it is impossible to make any general statement about it, because the definition is too broad. But I could say this: That the quality of a garment depends, of course, upon the quality of material from which it is made; and other things, that is workmanship and the design, come into the picture very definitely.

MR. BOREN. The performance of a garment is not necessarily indicated by the products that enter into it, whether wool or something else? Isn't that true?

MR. EMLEY. The material of which a garment is made is only one of the factors. That is true. Yes.

Mr. Boren. And a very small factor in comparison to workmanship, for example?

Mr. EMLEY. I don't know about the

relative importance.

MR. BOREN. If there was the finest wool woven into a knitted garment, it wouldn't have anything like the performance quality as if a poorer grade of wool were woven into a worsted garment, would it, or have you made such laboratory tests?

MR. EMLEY. No. I couldn't say that we have. I couldn't answer that question

in just that way.

But I think it would be obvious, to take an analogous case, that if you are going to build a bridge, it is, of course, important to have a good quality steel to build that bridge. But it is also important to have proper design and workmanship. Otherwise, even if you had good steel, it wouldn't do you any good.

Mr. South (Texas). You would not say, would you, that a garment made of reclaimed wool would be as warm as one made of virgin wool of the same weight?

Mr. EMLEY. Other things being equal; no.

MR. SOUTH. Other things being equal, virgin wool would be the warmer of the two, would it not?

MR. EMLEY. May I amend that by saying that it would retain its insulating value longer?

MR. SOUTH. I don't know exactly what that means, but for all practical purposes the man wearing the garment would be better protected against the cold if he had a pure virgin-wool garment, wouldn't he?

Mr. EMLEY. Other things being equal. Mr. South. That is all.

MR. WOLFENDEN (Pennsylvania). Am I correct that you stated that a virgin-wool fabric would retain heat more than one made of reclaimed wool under this bill?

MR. EMLEY. No, sir; I didn't mean to say that. I meant that it would be service-

able longer.

Let me put it this way: When the fabric is new, I wouldn't expect to find very much difference in the thermal conductivity of the fabric, whether made of virgin wool or reclaimed wool, other things being equal, of course. But I would expect that virgin wool would stand laundering better and the service conditions better. So that I think it would retain its properties longer than a fabric made from reworked wool.

MR. SOUTH. Do you see any objection to telling the purchaser what he is buying; and, if he wants cotton, let him buy it; and if he wants virgin wool, let him buy that?

Mr. EMLEY. If the purchaser is well educated, that is one thing. If he is not, it might be objectionable. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, you know. MR. SOUTH. Would you be willing to let the purchaser be his own judge of that? I will ask you the question if you see any objection to labeling the garment so that the purchaser may know whether it is virgin wool, cotton, or rayon; and then let him determine which will best satisfy his purpose?

MR. EMLEY. I think that is only fair.
MR. SOUTH. That is all.

#### From Testimony of Mr. Wilson

MR. WILSON. \* \* \* These are the Navy specifications for melton, blue (dark) 16ounce. It is specification 27M10. Under material and workmanship we find:

"C-1. Stock shall be fleece wool of a grade not lower than 64s (United States standard); staple shall be of sufficient length to meet the hereinafter-described requirements, and shall be free from the admixture of vegetable matter, reworked wools, waste, or any other adulterants."

I call that to your attention, because it says "shall be free from the admixture of vegetable matter, reworked wools, waste, or any other adulterants," on the theory that the Navy feels, apparently, that reworked wool is an adulterant.

MR. WILSON. \* \* \* Much has been said by the opponents with regard to the term "virgin wool," some opponents alleging that the term is a misnomer and others that it connotes quality. Without in any way agreeing with those statements, as one of the proponents of the legislation I am perfectly agreeable to eliminating the term "virgin" from the bill so that section (b) on page 2 would read as follows:

"(b) The term 'wool' means the fiber from the fleece of the sheep or lamb or hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat and shall include the so-called specialty fibers, namely, the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama, rabbit, and vicuna, which has never been reclaimed from any spun, woven, knitted, or otherwise manufactured product, but does not include wool wastes as defined herein."

I am merely eliminating the term "virgin wool" as a prefix to the term "wool."

I think that is really getting down to fundamentals, because in my judgment, the average person, the average purchaser, when he is buying wool thinks he is buying wool as it comes from the sheep's back.

If there is an objection because "virgin wool" is presumed to connote quality, then by adopting the suggestion that I have made, you have eliminated that objection. I believe the committee, with the exception of Mr. Wolfenden, who has had some experience in manufacturing, generaly realizes, as they did not until they got to digging into legislation of this kind, that there is

a great difference between what is sold a all wool and reclaimed wool.

So, it seems to me that is getting back to fundamentals and should take care of the argument that the term "virgin" is a misnomer.

The term "wool," as defined in the standard dictionaries and encyclopedias, means wool as it comes from the sheep or, inasmuch as you have included these other fibers, the other animals. Reclaimed or reworked wool is defined separately. I think no one will deny that the term "wool" is understood by the consumer to mean the fleece of the sheep which has not been used before.

Wool is bought and sold in entirely different markets from reworked wool.

I rather hesitate to say what would happen if a wool grower were to deliver to a manufacturer some garnetted worsted clips made from 64's wool when the manufacturer had ordered scoured 64's wool. He would not accept the garnetted worsted clips in the place of the 64's wool. They are handled, as I said, in entirely different markets.

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The garment and clothing manutacturers object to any sort of labeling; I think that has been true of all of them, more or less. They speak of the impossibility of detecting reclaimed wool in fabrics or garments. As is evident from the testimony of witnesses who preceded me, they take the stand and disagree with Mr. Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who testified here last week and at the Senate hearings on the Schwartz-Martin bill, in which he stated:

"The fact that there is some reworked wool present can probably be determined in most cases but the degree to which it is present cannot be determined in our estimation."

If my suggestion to eliminate the word "virgin" then were followed, it would seem that it only leaves one point of difference between the proponents of this legislation and the opponents as represented by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Mr. Besse has said that if a fabric or garment contains reworked wool, the consumer has a right to know that fact. With that we agree. The suggestion has been made that the term "virgin" be eliminated. For myself I am willing to eliminate it, and that only leaves one point of difference between the manufacturers and the proponents that I represent, at least, and that is that the percentage of virgin wool and reclaimed wool that may be in a garment should be put on the label. They agree that the consumer has a right to know if there is reworked wool in a fabric, and I have agreed to their objection that the word "virgin" may be eliminated. So that there is only that one difference, which is a question of percentage.

# National Wool Marketing Corporation



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# News Bulletin

Grower Owned and Operated



Wool Market in Healthy Condition - Gaining Strength

THE month of May has been one of activity in wool markets the world over. The domestic clip has been moving about as fast as it is shorn. The situation seems to be very sound. Mills have been working on very close margins, so far as raw wool is concerned, for many months. Wool merchants in Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere have limited stocks with which to do business. Satisfactory orders have been obtained by both the woolen and worsted branches of the industry, although the worsted branch seems to have had much the better of the equation. It is the men's wear business that requires the bulk of the wool and this particular branch of the industry is now prosperous.

Consumption continues at a high rate. The month of April declined slightly, or down to about 35 million pounds grease equivalent. It is thought, however, that May consumption will be back up well toward the 50-million-pound mark. One of the prominent merchants in Boston recently made the assertion that he was strongly of the belief that the rate of consumption for the remaining months this year would average around 50 million pounds grease equivalent. This would mean that manufacturers would have to lean heavily on foreign stock before a new clip is available. Thus it will be seen that the stage is all set for an active market at strengthening values. Prospects are now bright for wool prices that will again care for the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit.

#### Mills Have Satisfactory Volume of Orders

It is estimated upon good authority that the worsted mills are now in possession of orders for approximately 23 million linear yards of men's worsted cloth, or about double what they had this time a year ago. The full effect upon the market of these orders has not yet entirely been realized, for quite a few mills are reporting delayed specifications. That is to say, the wholesale cloth dealers do not want the cloth delivered until the afternoon of the last day before needed. It is quite certain, however, that the present situation in the worsted division will insure active mill operations during the summer months.

Anticipating further strength in the wool market, cloth manufacturers are now marking up the finished product. The same applies to the spinners, who are doing a good bit of complaining as to their inability to secure for their yarn a price based on the latest wool market quotations. However, this will eventually adjust itself. It always takes time to properly adjust values of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods to a constantly rising wool market.

In addition to orders for civilian purposes, the United States government has already begun to place substantial orders for the various government agencies such as the Army, Navy, CCC camps, and other divisions, the latest of which is an order for half a million pounds of 30-ounce overcoating requiring wool and wool substitutes of 50s quality (Quarterblood). Government specifications will permit the use of a liberal percentage of wool substitutes in this type of material. Nevertheless, it is a very bullish factor to the market. The appropriations for the Army and Navy for the coming year have been greatly increased and it is thought that further substantial government orders for various types of manufactured woolens will be forthcoming when the new appropriations are available on July 1.

#### Foreign Markets Strong — England Placing Huge Orders for Army Cloth

While prices for all grades of wool in foreign markets are relatively low, they are using a lot of wool. It is very evident at the present level of prices that a great deal of rayon and other wool substitutes are crowded out of the picture. Great dissatisfaction is being voiced by wool growers in South Africa, Australia, and South America over the price situation. Notwithstanding growers in the countries named have a lower cost of production, they also have a lower market, for they are not protected by a duty as are our domestic growers. It is pointed out that growers have been receiving little, if any, more than cost of production in foreign countries for several years. Late reports indicate, however, that prospects are bright for better prices abroad.

It is surprising to note that in the first ten months of the selling season just closing, Australian brokers sold for exportation about 787,789,000 pounds of wool, or almost twice as much as is produced in the United States. Practically one hundred per cent of this vast amount of wool was sold for the growers by their well-established selling agents who know shrinkages and grades.

Word comes from England that the British Government has recently placed orders for three million pounds of

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50s (Quarterblood) top. This single order would require about six million pounds of Quarterblood wool, which further strengthens the position of the lower counts. Foreign markets are all giving a good account of themselves and the general feeling at home and abroad points to higher values for the coming season. Much of the Australian clip now growing is said to be very unsatisfactory due to drought conditions.

#### Domestic Clip Moving at Rapid Rate

We have had a real old-fashioned wool market during the month of May and first part of June. Stocks of raw wool are very limited and a goodly volume of business on the books of manufacturers has again established a degree of faith in wool values on the part of almost everyone but the growers themselves. One authority on Summer Street recently summed up the situation very aptly by stating, "It seems that everyone connected with the industry has more faith in the future of wool values than the growers themselves, judging by their anxiety to sell before the wool is shorn." How quickly we forget that no farther back than 1936 wool was selling from 35 cents to 50 cents in the grease. Bankers and financial agencies, both private and government, according to reports coming to Boston, are anxious for their customers to sell immediately for cash even though the price obtainable is little if any above the cost of production and, in some cases, below the cost of production. Such an attitude on the part of growers and financing agencies indicates somewhat of a forlorn hope that we will in the near future get back to a price level that will yield a profit. In all fairness, however, it should be stated that prices now being paid in the West for Fine wool would yield to the purchaser a very thin margin of profit if sold on today's market in Boston. It is quite certain that much of the wool now being purchased will be held for fall and winter sale with the expectation of stronger prices at that time, in keeping with supply and demand.

It is calculated that 65 per cent of the territory clip, exclusive of Texas, has been sold and about 75 per cent of the fleece wool. Certainly more than 65 per cent has been sold in the states of California, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho. Early shorn Nevada, Utah, and Idaho wools now arriving in Boston are beautiful and usually light in shrinkage,

less, we understand, than the estimated shrinkage upon which they were purchased. Wools from some other sections have been spotty and in some cases disappointing due to drought conditions. Late sales in Idaho have ranged from 18@23 cents, Montana 18@24½ cents, the latter for clips running well to medium, Utah 18@21½ cents, Wyoming 17@22 cents, with Oregon about 20 cents. These prices to the grower reflect a Boston clean landed price of about 65 cents clean, without profit to the purchaser, and that is about where the market is quoted. Therefore, someone must have faith in future values of wool.

The topmaking fraternity is still hanging back, claiming they can only pay 62 cents and sell their product at a profit. Operators on the top futures market who sold grease wool short in February and March are not too happy. The futures market upon which they hedged their short sales has not reflected the rapidly rising wool market. Thus their hedged position has not afforded the expected degree of protection against a rising wool market.

The fleece, or farm states' wool market has been spectacular. The tight situation on Quarterblood grade that has existed for some months past has caused a veritable scramble for wool from the Down breeds. Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin wools that were purchased at 22 @23 cents to the grower two months ago are now selling at 25@27 cents to the grower, or about 30@31 cents delivered mill, or fully 55 cents clean. Here again those speculators who, through hedging process, sold those fleeces short in February and March at 48 cents clean landed, or 25 cents grease delivered mill, find themselves out on a limb, proving once again that quotations on the top futures market are not an accurate price index to raw wool values. Nevertheless, keen demand for these wools cannot be suppressed. It is reported that one ambitious order buyer paid as high as 29 cents for two small pools in Minnesota, which is considered above the market. The National Wool Marketing Corporation sold the Virginia Pool, about three-quarters of a million pounds, the last week of May at 32½ cents delivered mills.

Bullish factors predominate and growers who still own their wool and will pursue an orderly marketing program throughout the year, as do Australian growers, may yet realize a price that once again would yield a reasonable profit above cost of production.

#### Quotations on Graded Territory Wools - Week Ending Friday, June 2, 1939

	Boston Prices Scoured Basis	Shri	ase Equivalents nkage & Equivalent	Shri	Arbitrary Shrin nkage & Equivalent	Shri	tages inkage & Equivalent
Fine Combing (Staple	\$.7072	(63%)	\$.2627	(65%)	\$.25	(68%)	\$.222
Fine French Combing	.6669	(64%)	.2425	(66%)	.2223	(69%)	.2021
Fine Clothing	.6265	(65%)	.2223	(68%)	.2021	(71%)	.1819
1/2 Blood Combing (Staple)	.6769	(58%)	.2829	(60%)	.2728	(64%)	.242
1/2 Blood French Combing	.6466	(59%)	.2627	(61%)	.2526	(65%)	.222
1/2 Blood Clothing		(60%)	.2425	(62%)	.2324	(66%)	.202
3/8 Blood Combing	.5860	(53%)	.2728	(55%)	.2627	(58%)	.242
3/8 Blood Clothing	.5456	(54%)	.2526	(56%)	.2425	(59%)	.222
1/4 Blood Combing	.5456	(50%)	.2728	(52%)	.2627	(55%)	.242
Low 1/4 Blood	.5254	(45%)	.2930	(47%)	.2829	(50%)	.262
Common and Braid	.4951	(44%)	.2729	(46%)	.2628	(49%)	.252

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## Wool Transactions in Western States

THE 1939 wools continued to move into the hands of dealers throughout the month of May at a good rate. Various estimates have been made on the volume of wool that has been sold up to the present time, the Commercial Bulletin of June 3 reporting fully one third of the domestic clip sold and for the territory west of the Mississippi River from 100 to 125 million pounds.

The volume of wools sold and prices paid from May 5 to June 3, according to reports received by the Wool Grower are shown below by states. Amounts are estimated and are not complete in some cases.

#### Colorado

Top price for period: 23½ cents paid for 5,000 fleeces at Craig. 26,000 fleeces at 23 cents 12,400 fleeces at 22 to 22½ cents 3,800 fleeces at 21½ cents

#### Idaho

Top price for period: 23.85 cents paid for 1800 fleeces at Grays Lake. 82,800 fleeces at 23 to 23.85 cents 152,300 fleeces at 22 to 223/4 cents Over 25,700 fleeces at 21 to 213/4 cents 6,500 fleeces at 20 to 207/8 cents 8,200 fleeces at 17 to 19 cents

#### Montana

Top price for period: 2434 for 11,-000 fleeces at Billings. Volume of sales not reported, but numerous sales made in the price range of 22 to 24 cents; 195% cents paid for Gallatin Pool.

#### Nevada

Top price for period: 22 cents paid for 1,300 fleeces at McGill and 6,000 fleeces at Ely.

10,400 fleeces at 21 to 21¾ cents 60,400 fleeces at 20 to 20¾ cents 4,700 fleeces at 19 to 19½ cents 12,000 fleeces at 18½ to 20 cents

#### Oregon

Top price for period: 24 cents; several small lots of Willamette Valley wool sold at 23 to 24 cents.

32,600 fleeces at 22 to 2234 cents
53,700 fleeces at 20 to 20.85 cents
70,000 pounds at 17½ to 21 cents

29,200 fleeces at 181/2 to 195/8 cents

#### Texas

In Texas wools are moving rapidly; on some days at the rate of a million pounds or more. Peak price up to June 3 is reported as 26 cents, paid for a few exceptionally fine clips of light-shrinking 12-months' wool, and 23.5 cents for 8-months' wool. There have been several sales of 12-months' wool at 25½ cents and many in the 24-25-cent range. Some small lots of wool were taken as low as 18 cents, but the big bulk has moved in the upper brackets. On short wool prices ranged down to 15 cents.

#### Utah

Top price for period: 23 1/10 cents paid for 1600 fleeces at Heber; 23 1/8 cents paid for 7,500 fleeces at Salt Lake.

26,200 fleeces at 22 to 22.60 cents 39,600 fleeces at 21 to 213/4 cents 52,800 fleeces at 20 to 203/4 cents 27,000 fleeces at 181/2 to 191/2 cents

#### Washington

Top price for period: 25 cents paid for 5,400 pounds of Yakima wool. 11,200 fleeces at 24½ cents

4,700 pounds at 24 cents 24,000 fleeces at 23 to 23½ cents 49,500 fleeces at 22 to 22¾ cents

6,100 fleeces at 21 to 2234 cents 46,400 fleeces at 20 to 2078 cents 43,000 fleeces at 1758 to 19 cents

#### Wyoming

Top price for period: 23½ cents paid for 20,000 fleeces at Pinedale and 3,000 at Lyman.

52,500 fleeces at 22½ cents 2,500 fleeces at 22 cents 65,500 fleeces at 21 to 21¾ cents 60,200 fleeces at 20 to 20¾ cents 76,300 fleeces at 17½ to 195% cents

## New Wool Goods Business Light But Prices Strong

NEW business in wool goods markets during the week ending June 3 was light but prices remained strong and a number of mills stepped up machinery activity following receipt of specifications on men's wear orders booked some weeks ago, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Most selling offices in New

York were closed over the week-end, shutting down Friday night and reopening Wednesday morning. This in itself was regarded as evidence of the general strength of the market inasmuch as sellers would not have agreed to such an extended closing were it not for the fact that they have booked the bulk of the business they expect to obtain for the fall season. The release of the Wool Top Exchange further stated:

Chief among the developments of the week was the announcement by the United States Army that it would purchase 500,-000 yards of heavy overcoating early this month. In view of the fact that woolen mills specializing in heavy coatings have lagged behind mills concentrating on worsted suitings, this announcement was regarded with the utmost interest since these orders would keep considerable machinery busy and tend to temper competition for the business available on civilian coatings. Some mills raised prices on overcoatings and topcoatings about 5 cents a yard, the rise reflecting the recent gains in raw material values.

Men's wear worsted mills are in a strong position and a gradual increase in wool consumption and machinery operations is looked for over the next six to eight weeks. Some estimates place unfilled orders on men's wear at about 23,000,000 yards or about double what they were at this time last year. With most of the business for fall on their books, mills gave their attention to the styling of new lines of tropical worsteds which will be formally opened in the next few weeks. Prices are expected to remain at about current levels. Aside from brisk demand for gabardines, spot business was without feature. Prices held strongly at the recently advanced levels and no apparent effort was made by buyers to shade them. Clothing manufacturers were busier than they usually are at this period of the year and reported that clothing orders for the coming season were running considerably ahead of a year

Women's wear markets were slower because of the extended holiday week-end. Mills, however, succeeded in writing more business on worsted coatings and dress goods. With yarn prices advancing, both dress and coat manufacturers who had been delaying commitments decided to cover part of their requirements for the new season. Business to date on women's wear, of course, is much smaller than on men's wear. However, the months of June, July and August should witness an expansion in sales as cutters come closer to the actual selling season. Cloak and suit markets were also slow aside from scattered sales of summer coats in white and pastel shades. Retail sales of summer sports wear showed good gains over a year ago in most sections of the country.

# The Lamb Markets

## June Break in Lamb **Prices**

NCREASED receipts at 12 principal markets started a severe drop in live lamb prices commencing Monday, June 5. Quoted prices on dressed lamb were steady on Monday and Tuesday at all markets except for a slight drop at New York.

Chicago's top quotation was lowered in three days from \$11 to \$10, and at western markets there were more severe declines. At Ogden \$10.50 was paid for sizable strings of Idahos without sorting, at the last of May. The reduction at Ogden amounted to about \$1.50 per hundred.

The 12 market receipts for June 5 and 6 were 88,000 compared to 52,000 for the same days of the previous week.

## Chicago

"ALL it an "unusual" season and let it go at that. I quote because everybody is saying it; out in the wide spaces where the new lamb crop gambols on the green-and not so green at that—and in stockyard sheep houses where attenuated ovine carcasses congregate on the meat rail.

Unusual!! Ever since New Year's eve roisterers welcomed 1939 with wine, women, and song. During the first four months killers squawked audibly as feeders dumped into their spacious lap a crop of fed lambs for which there is scant, if any precedent; squawked about weight and excess condition; balked at handling lambs weighing in excess of 100 pounds, frequently 110 to 115 pounds, insisting that consumers would not buy the product, but they did. Almost overnight their chorus changed as the aforesaid lap was filled with trash. Again the fastidious consumer was credited with "making a holler," but the stuff, using that term advisedly, went into the capacious public maw with celerity at stiff prices, considering what it was. In a scramble for diminishing volume, killers grabbed everything, wearing a fleece or minus wool.

Their perennial objective, volume, fell down sharply. California defaulted, Texas was a supply delinquent and when the vanguard of Idaho's new lamb crop reported at Ogden carrying 10 to 12 pounds less weight per head than a year ago killers had a hunch as to what the season had in store for them. A consumer public, educated during the late winter season to qualitied meat. kicked like a bunch of mules. Mutton men at the various plants berated harassed buyers in the sheep house and although mediocrity and inferiority were severely penalized in the trading process, they earned big money.

Recounting what happened in May is useless. As stated in the previous issue of the National Wool Grower, that month recorded high water mark for the season, if not the year. The resultant break, incidental to a slump in the dressed market, averaged about 50 cents per hundred, a performance not calling for alibis. The product

reached such exalted prices over the retailer's counter that consumers kicked; distributors protested against quality which was in striking contrast to that of the first quarter of the year. No longer did meat dispensers "feature" lamb and when a customer kicked, they sold him, or her, poultry or pork, both of which were superabundant and cheap, actually not relatively, Countless thousands of Long Island ducks, fed on corn hauled 1000 miles. were dumped into midwestern cities to find eager purchasers, cooked or otherwise. Tons of poultry were resurrected from cavernous cold storage warehouses, every pound having the advant. Quee age of selling force. "Push poultry" was the admonition to salesmen, and they complied, involving all three Wrig branches of the livestock market in a belated crash. Certain grades of fat cattle lost as much as \$2 per hundred, hogs broke to the lowest level in half a decade. All animal fats crashed in the

(Continued on page 30)

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## Comparative Prices Live and Dressed Sheep and Lambs

CHICAGO AVERAGE LIVE LAMB PRICES						
May 27, 1939	May 20, 1939	May 28, 193				
\$10.69	\$	\$ 9.13				
10.25	10.70	8.62				
9.38	9.58	7.90				
8.62	Charles des technololis	*****				
4.03	4.05	3.33				
2.98	3.12	2.55				
WESTERN DRESS	ED LAMB PRI	CES				
\$21.80	\$21.20	\$18.75				
20.80	20.20	18.00				
19.00	19.20	16.75				
17.25	17.65	15.55				
	May 27, 1939  \$10.69  10.25  9.38  8.62  4.03  2.98  WESTERN DRESS  \$21.80  20.80  19.00	May 27, 1939 May 20, 1939  \$10.69 \$				

<sup>1</sup>Closely Sorted

# With the Women's Auxiliaries

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Fruitland, Utah.

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#### **TEXAS**

/ERY gratifying was the original Island advertising campaign conducted ies to by the newcomer to the National Auxother-liliary-the Auxiliary to the Texas rected Sheep and Goat Raisers Associationware in connection with the visit of the lvant- Queen of England and the dress of altry" summerweight wool to be worn by her. Clever posters designed by Mary N. three Wright of Hubbard, Texas, were disin a played in windows of the leading stores f fat n Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San dred, Antonio, and San Angelo. On a white background was a sample of the maten the rial presented by wool growers of this country to the Queen of England. A lamb, made of scoured Texas wool, stood outlined against a background of shaded blues. The lamb wore a silver ribbon around his throat and the wording, cleverly arranged as though coming from the lamb's throat, was traced in silver.

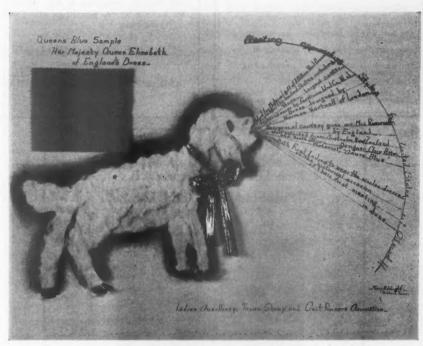
> The wording on the poster was headed: "Bleating Approaching Styles for United States and Abroad." The text which followed was:

"Wool for Material, Gift of Half Milion Wool Growers from the United States, including Texas—largest center. Material Woven by Forstmann Wool lo., New Jersey. Dress Designed by Norman Hartnell of London.

"Reciprocal Courtesy given our Mrs. Roosevelt by England. Wool selected from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Designed by Clarepoter-material 'Azure Blue.'

"Both First Ladies to wear the Woola Dresses on the Historical Occasion of their First, Meeting in June."

Three cheers, Texas Ladies, for this plendid cooperation! It is to be hoped the other chapters put over some such



Poster, designed by Mary N. Wright of Hubbard, Texas, for the Women's Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and displayed in leading stores in the West Texas country. Lamb made of scoured Texas wool; background in shaded blues.

worthwhile advertising in connection with this event.

Sunshine Mathews

#### UTAH Salt Lake

HE closing of the club year of the Salt Lake Chapter of the Utah Auxiliary was indeed a fitting climax to the year's work. The chapter was hostess to all members at a luncheon at Jeanne's Tea Room, during which the business was disposed of. Reports of the various committees were given showing what had been accomplished and a report of next year's program committee showed a very ambitious and educational program has been outlined. It is a program that should benefit every wool grower and those not directly connected with the industry as well and it is to be hoped that many will take advantage of this opportunity and come out to hear the various speakers who have been chosen to come to us.

Tables were set up for bridge following the luncheon.

A report of the promotion committee showed that Utah was informed of the fact that Her Majesty, the Queen of England, would wear a dress of wool collected from the best of the United States flocks, during her visit to this country. Mrs. H. S. Erickson, president of the Utah Auxiliary and Mrs. Emory C. Smith, radio chairman for the Salt Lake City Chapter, met with Mr. Fred Marshall, secretary to the National Wool Growers Association and "previewed samples of this woolen material. The Tribune-Telegram staff photographer was on hand to get pictures and quite a bit of space in the tribune was devoted to a picture and an article describing the material and event.

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## THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP

Early maturity, hardiness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

President—Jas. Laidlaw, Boise, Idaho First Vice President—Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California

Second Vice President—George Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho

George B. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah; S. P. Neilson, Nephi, Utah

For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

#### LINCOLNS and SUFFOLKS

We have 150 Yearling Lincoln Rams for September delivery

100 Suffolk Yearlings or Ram Lambs
50 Suffolk Ewes, Yearlings and Two-year-olds.

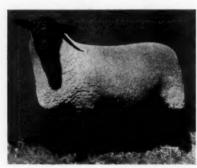
#### SUFFOLKDALE MEADOWS

Tom L. Patrick

ILDERTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

# SUFFOLKS

Ram Lambs — Yearling Rams
Purebred Ewes and Lambs



One of my Sires. Purchased for \$600 in the National Ram Sale.

I have been breeding the best Suffolk stud rams obtainable during the past 19 years and my offerings show the results of this careful selection.

MICHAEL BARCLAY, Blackfoot, Idaho

## J. H. PATRICK

FAIRFIELD STOCK FARM

Ilderton, Ontario, Canada

Will celebrate the 40th year of shipments of rams to Salt Lake City with 60 head of well-grown yearling Suffolk rams. In the lot will be several choice Studs.

#### WASHINGTON

Yakima

ALL officers, Mrs. W. A. McGuffe president, Mrs. Victor Crown Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Mrs. Merri Longmire and Mrs. H. F. Roberts we reelected at the wool growers' auxilian meeting in the home of Mrs. Emil Roberts.

Plans were completed for the annual picnic June 14 in Eschbach Park An invitation to attend the wool growers' auxiliary meeting at Sunnyside in the home of Mrs. Charles Fernands lower valley president, was accepted Ways of making the wool flower favor for the Altrusa convention in Portland were discussed by the women.

Mrs. Neil Robertson

#### **OREGON**

Umatilla County

THE May meeting of the Umatilal County Auxiliary, which was held at the farm home of Dr. and Mrs. Fred Ferrior near Stanfield, Oregon, was most interesting. A bounteous no hostess luncheon was served.

At the meeting held immediately at terward, a plan was made to award scholarships to two outstanding 4-H Club girls of the county.

The guest speaker, Miss Irene Etter, home economics teacher, told about the necessary care of woolens during the summer months of storage.

Plans were made for the annual picnic which will be held the second Suday in June. The wool growers' organization will provide the program and the auxiliary the contests, prizes, in cream, etc. Every one attending will bring well-filled baskets of food. Battle Mountain Park in Umatilla County will be the scene of the picnic as has been the custom in the past.

A sample of the woolen dress material sent by the United States to Queen Elizabeth of England was displayed and arrangements made to display the sample with a placard of explanation in a local shop window. The dress made from the material will be a part of Her Majesty's wardrobe and will be worn in the visit she will make to the United States.

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"White Elephants" were brought and auctioned off and the money put into the Flower Fund.

Mrs. W. R. Wyrick read a poem entitled "T'was a Sheep," by an unknown author.

> Mrs. W. R. Wyrick, Corresponding Secretary

#### Malheur County

Mrs. Don McKenzie was hostess to the Malheur County Chapter at their April meeting. The afternoon was devoted to a demonstration of rugs made from rags on the order of hooked rugs. Also, the members made a baby quilt. Raw wool washed and corded by our president, Mrs. Fred Trenkel, was used for the bat of this quilt.

#### Morrow County

The regular meeting and luncheon of the Morrow County Auxiliary in May was held at Lucas Place with sixteen members and two visitors present.

The president, Mrs. Harold Cohn, thanked all those that helped with the Woolen Hobby Show and Tea. Committees were named for the wool exhibit which will be held at the end of August. Cash prizes will be given in at least twelve classes. Other committees were named to plan a float to be entered in the usual parade at rodeo time.

It was voted to give \$25.00 toward expenses of the Heppner school band on its trip to Portland to enter the finals with several states, the winners to go to Chicago to compete for the national championship.

In June the auxiliary was hostess at a bridge tea at the country home of Mrs. W. H. Cleveland. Seven tables of bridge were played. Wool dolls were given as prizes.

Pouring were Mesdames Harold A. Cohn and C. W. McNamer and assisting were Mesdames Frank E. Parker and Frank Wilkinson, officers of the chapter. The tea table was beautifully decorated in lavender, pink and yellow. The table motif was a silver tray with different sized swans holding flowers.

> Josephine Mahoney, Corresponding Secretary

# STOCK RANCH FOR SALE

10.000 acres of deeded land. 300 acres under ditch. 150 acres of alfalfa. 150 acres of native hay land. 31/2 sections of timber land. Approximately 10,000 acres of leased land. Fenced and cross fenced. Modern 9-room house. Stock sheds conveniently located on range. Running water in feeding corrals. Ample stock water on range. Telephone. 141/2 miles from U. S. highway No. 10. No trades. Owned and operated by the present owners for 50 years.

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We have one single deck of good shorn yearling rams for immediate delivery, price \$30.00 per head, f.o.b. shipping point.

These are heavy boned excellent rams of good mutton quality and are all the yearlings we have, excepting one small pen being held for the National Ram Sale.



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## **HAMPSHIRES**

The Hardy, Husky, Handsome Sheep. Raise Them for Mutton and Profit. Market Lambs in 100 Days.

For hardiness of constitution, strength and vigor of lambs, quick development and fitness for market, the Hampshire stands at the top. Illustrated booklet and breeders' list on request.

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A very hardy, prolific breed. The ewes are heavy milkers and the lambs grow very rapidly, being easy feeders. Excellent for cross-breeding, For literature and list of breeders near you, write

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Single or Carload Lots of Rams 100 Registered Ewes Meet us at the National Ram Sale W. S. O'NEIL DENFIELD, ONTARIO, CANADA

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Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively since 1918

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## American Corriedale Association Incorporated 1916—Fine Service Ever Since

Life membership \$10—Registry 50c—Transfers 25c
All memberships and half of registry fees are
used for breed promotion. We keep a complete
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are popular with more farmers than any other breed of sheep in the World,

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1,000,000 pedigrees of pure-bred Shropshire sheep on file.

More than 10,000 members are enrolled.

THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Gavin McKerrow, Pres. J. M. Wade, Sec'y-Treas

#### CORRIEDALES

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NATIONAL CORRIEDALE SHEEP ASSN. Record Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 26)

face of a demoralized lard market. Only a healthy wool bourse aided the lamb market. Sheep got what is usually their portion in May, for which a delegation of old ewes and two and three-year-old wethers at Fort Worth was partly responsible.

Where do we go from here? Killers are coining ornate profanity at the prospect. The dose of trash they digested during May when feed lot clean-ups comprised their major source of supply has left a bad taste in their mouths. The prophetic phalanx, usually shooting wide of the mark, is either dumb or supercautious. This recalls an incident at a northern Wisconsin hunting camp whither a bunch of us hiked last fall. A Negro engaged in scrubbing a floor was asked the prospects for hunting weather. Pausing in his task, he replied: "Boss, if I could answer damphool questions like that I wouldn't be doing this kind of work."

At the moment the trade is wrestling with a set of speculative supply statistics-correctly guesstimates, for the figures available are nothing else. What happened last year isn't worth a tinker's dam in a criterion sense. Not only numbers but condition is in doubt. That numbers will report is conceded; condition is the unknowable factor and at this writing the prospect for that qualification is as doubtful as the identity of the next pair of presidential nominees.

Following the clean-up by Colorado and Nebraska feeders, came the initial run out of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Virginias, now in full swing, and the main reliance of eastern markets for supplies at this season. This movement, starting on an \$11@12 basis, slumped sharply late in May as numbers swelled, heading toward \$10, or thereabouts. Also in the visible supply is a grist of fed California spring lambs spread over the entire Mid-West from California and Nebraska to Illinois and Indiana, the advance guard of which is already at Omaha. These lambs have gone into the hands of many feeders who never saw their kind before, hence the outcome is conjectural. Then there is another multitude of Texas shorn vearlings hiking north, a majority of which have gone on grass and will not report for several months, but some of the Californias may come back to market along with northwestern milk lambs. The so-called native crop is large, well-conditioned and already in the market arena, an unusual number reaching Chicago in May to sell at \$10 @10.75. Corn belt farmers are becoming expert lamb growers. Winter rve furnishes an early flow of milk and creep feeding is now general practice. In view of aridity over the western grazing area the native crop is a processor hope; probably they will be the season's price toppers. The native is multitudinous all over Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Evidence of avidity to contract feeding lambs for fall delivery was noticed on my recent trip to western Montana. Deals aggregating many thousand head had been made at \$7@7.25, straight across, with \$7 the popular price and the big end of the delivery will be feeders, as western Montana is dry from one end to the other. Grazing conditions westward, even in Idaho, are worse than in Montana, the usual pilgrimage from Washington to the Blackfoot Reservation at Browning, exceeding that of recent years by 25 per cent, and grass thereabouts-old grass-is fully tenanted. Already corn belt feeders are hauling in Texas yearlings by the thousand to consume grass.

Meanwhile all bets as to what may or may not happen during June, July and August are off. Only a damphool would venture an opinion. The season's early gathering of trash is in, now that feed lots have been cleaned up. Texas has been handling killers a bunch of stuff and may continue, as processors are short of numbers and poundage. However, they will bag a superlative crop of southeastern lambs during June and July; thereafter they will be dependent on northwesterns and corn belt natives and if the former crop lives up to its advertisement they may run into rower

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#### RAMBOUILLETS

I have a few good stud rams

80 range rams, all big, smooth yearlings, for sale.

Will also have entries in the National Ram Sale.

VOYLE BAGLEY GREENWICH, UTAH

MERINO SHEEP

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(Incorporated in 1919 under laws of Ohio)

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In addition to playing a most important part in the sheep industry of the United States, they have been exported to nearly every country in the world.

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Joseph	H. King		Laramie,	Wyo.
Frank	Bullard	W	oodland,	Calif.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary. hard picking. Unfavorable physical conditions exist, incidentally defying prediction. As the Northwest is busy getting back into flocks, ewe lambs held for replacement may be a factor.

That the total poundage of ovine meat during the last eight months of 1939 will be less than the corresponding period of last year is a reasonable assumption. Last year packers killed thousands of lambs that were only fleshy feeders, the country refusing to take them at the excessive weight they carried. Killers will need this type and may run into feeder competition as it was only necessary to throw them on grass last fall, with a light grain ration, to make money. Should dearth of finished lambs insure high prices during the summer and fall, feeders will go to the thin end. Less weight, which ap pears inevitable, will make lambs more acceptable as profit is in the gain, especially cheap gain.

Usually lamb prices advance in May and June, declining in July, August and September. Past performance means nothing now, in fact bets should be "coppered."

What competition California lambs, usually going to feeders in April and May, will exert on early northwesterns this year must be reckoned with, as their number has increased and they will come later than usual. However this may not be a price damaging influence as the number of Californias that went to feeders did not exceed 175,000; spread out over a 75-day period, the influence on prices would be negligible and they will be topped out as rapidly as possible. Texas is an uncertain factor as it may move a large number of yearlings to corn belt grass.

Heavy imports of canned beef and pork, which are steadily increasing, do not affect lambs except in a remote sense by swelling supplies of competitive meats, but late in May a small consignment of smoked mutton reached New York. This product is a specialty, going into Swede and Norwegian channels.

J. E. Poole

(Continued on page 33)

#### YEARLING EWES

RAMBOUILLET
The Best Herds to Pick From. Buy Early.

FRED CLIETT

Commission Dealer
FT. STOCKTON, TEXAS

Iowa Wants Sheep at Once

Iowa farmers and feeders want to buy breeding ewes, feeding wethers and lambs. Prefer lots of two to twenty double-deck carleads.

How many, what kinds have you for sale; what price immediate shipment?
FRED CHANDLER
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#### MADSEN TYPE



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Larger, smoother, longer staple.
The kind we all need.

#### 1939 Sales STUD RAMS, RANGE RAMS, EWES

Prices reasonable.
In single or carlots
Bargain on 200 fine, registered
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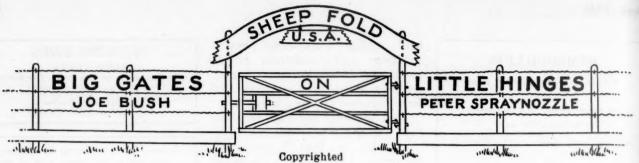
Southdowns won grand champion wether, reserve grand champion wether, champion pen, the grand champion carload of lambs, and champion and reserve champion carcass over all breeds at the 1938 International. Write the Secretary for additional information.

W. L. Henning, Sec'y, State College, Pa. Col. E. L. Shaw, President.

# The HOTEL UTAH

Salt Lake City

Seasoned travelers appreciate the reasonable prices, the cordial hospitality and up-to-date appointments of this distinguished hotel.



AS Joe Bush und me Peter figger out what to write up for our June Raditorium Column in the National Wool Grower we close the door on the month of May softly, without a slam, and carry through the Big Gares that swing on Little Hinges into the month of June, the memory of a beautiful May.

May! A month of sunshine and showers that has kept green and clean the mountains, the valleys, and the deserts. Looks like nature was dressing up and keeping clean the intermountain country to impress those who in this vacation season of 1939 will drive the highways of the West—ride the railroads of the West, or fly the airways and see the West for the first time.

We don't know, Joe und me, what the world's fair at San Francisco has to offer, but we do know something of what there is to see in the natural setting of the intermountain states where nature has been centuries in building, where that grand old artist king, the sun, has been painting, where the elements have been carving wonders from the rocks with which God ribbed the structure of the world.

Man can and does reproduce in miniature acceptable reproductions of the grandest things that man has ever built, but there is only one place to see the Glacier, the Ranier, or the Yellowstone National Park, the great "White Throne" of Zion, the wind-carved, sun-painted spirals of Bryce Canyon, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the magnificent distances of the painted deserts of the great Southwest, and that is where nature placed and fashioned them.

There never will, there never can be acceptable miniatures of those natural wonders nature has fashioned in the land of the mountains, the valleys and the desert. Railways and highways have been built to and through the wonderland of the West—open roads and open camp grounds, where the traveler can spend a night on the desert where the wind is blowing free and then the morning when the air is like a wine, when you build a sagebrush fire and smell the sagebrush smoke. Lonesome? Man, we've got the mountains and the canyons and when the desert gets too hot, with a fish line and a skillet and a battered coffee pot we'll pack up and find a hideout along a western trail.

And so a little reluctantly to be sure we close the door on the month of May with all her buds and blossoms that hold a promise of the fruits, June, with her days and nights as warm and constant as a mother's love, will hang on bush and bough for the use and benefit of all mankind. And then, too, as we close the door on the month of May, we pause on Memorial Day when the living pay their tribute to the nation's dead. It is right that we should do this, right that we should be grateful and remember those who made the supreme sacrifice that our country might have birth, that it might preserve its unity and grow among the nations of the earth.

And as we close the door of May with its Memorial Day and open the door into the month of June when millions of young Americans will graduate from the schools and colleges, what of them? Into the hands of the youth of today the passing generation hands unsullied the flag of our country and admonishes youth to ever love and defend it.

Nature has provided lavishly that all that live and breath might have an abundance of the products of twig and vine but looks like man has "blocked the deal" and youth coming from the school rooms in this June of 1939 finds a "topsy-turvy world," a bewildered leadership, millions of young men and women out of employment, millions of middle-aged men and women on the border line of want, millions of the aged people of the richest, most resourceful nation on earth, on relief.

True, the nation has set up the National Youth Administration to help youth find its way to a place in the field of industry; it has provided the CCC camps and the WPA. All of that is good, but not good enough. Youth will not be content to find its life work in a CCC camp or in a WPA set-up or to be cradled for long by the National Youth Administration.

What's the answer? The youth of America has a right to know, and the youth of America will know. Men in positions of power, men in possession of much pelf, men proud and arrogant because of place, may consider themselves in the seats of the mighty beyond the reach of the voice or the arm of youth, but like Joe Bush says, it might be well to remember that youth is ever reaching to the future; age is always clinging to the past.

So, as we close the month of May with its Memorial Day services and step over the threshold of June with its commencement day exercises, let us as Americans pause in grateful remembrance of our national dead, and, be we 17 or 70, rich or poor, weak or strong, pledge our allegiance to an America where children long will sing the songs of liberty.

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## The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 31)

#### Denver

MAY receipts totaled 144,008 head, as compared to 212,924 for the same month last year. The decrease of 69,000 for the month was due to lowered receipts from California; 46,100 came from that state as compared to 168,200 in May, 1938.

Receipts during the month from all other states increased. A total of 58,-500 came from Colorado, 17,700 from Idaho, 9,500 from Arizona, 5,300 from Wyoming, 3,600 from Texas, 1,500 from Utah, and a thousand each from Nebraska and Oregon.

Fed wooled lambs from Colorado eed lots strengthened in price from the beginning of May, from \$10@10.25 FPR and \$9.75@10.25 flat basis during the first week, up to \$10.15@10.50 FPR and \$10@10.35 flat basis by the middle of the second week of the month. From mid-May on throughout the remainder of the month fed lambs were received only intermittently and quality was variable. Prices ranged from \$9@10 FPR and from \$8.50@ 9.55 flat basis, the only exception being when a few cars of fed California spring lambs were received in late May from northern Colorado and sold at \$10.15@10.60.

In the spring lamb division, California shipments continually dropped off as the month progressed, and Idahos gradually took their place. California quality varied widely at prices ranging from \$9.75@10.40 during May, and \$10.35@10.90 for best carloads around midmonth.

Idaho ranch lambs made their appearance a few times up to May 15 at prices \$10.25@10.60, and later on in the month from \$10@10.50. The first ldaho range spring lambs were received on Saturday, May 27, and sold at \$10.40@10.60, with ranchers at \$10@ 10.35. On the last two market days of the month around Memorial Day, Monday, May 29, and Wednesday, May 31, many cars of Idaho lambs cleared in a range of \$10@10.50.

A few cars of California feeding lambs were disposed of early in May at \$8.50@9.

Clipped lambs from Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Nebraska were fairly numerous during the month and prices did not vary over 25 cents per hundred. Best loads cleared at \$8.65@9 during May, with lesser quality kinds at \$8.25 @8.50.

Carloads of shorn ewes from Arizona, Idaho and California sold mostly from \$3.60@4.10, with a top paid for Arizona ewes of \$4.25 on May 11.

In Idaho some lower ranges were beginning to get quite dry and a good many first cuts of lambs were made out of bands and sent marketward before flocks were taken to higher feed grounds. These first cuts of lambs have been averaging from 6 to 10 pounds per head lighter than a year ago, however shipments are moving somewhat earlier than 1938.

A total of 52,000 head of fat lambs was purchased in May for shipment to interior Iowa and Atlantic Coast, or over half of all fats sold. For the first five months this year one quarter of a million head had been bought for shipment to these areas. There were 29,090 head slaughtered locally at Denver in May, and 151,600 head during the first five months of the year.

R. C. Albright

## St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for May were 96,129 compared with 115,360 in April and 82,776 in May a year ago. The supply of fed wooled lambs was about exhausted by the middle of the month, and native springers and fed clips made up the receipts the balance of the month. Included in the month's total were about 24,000 from Colorado feed lots, 21,000 from Nebraska, 5,700 from Arizona and California, and 8,000 from Texas and New Mexico.

The market for fed wooled lambs held up well until the middle of the month, when there was a 50@75-cent







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Horlacher & Hammond's Sheep	\$2.00
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National Wool Growers Assn.

509 McCornick Building Salt Lake City, Utah

drop in values, with best Nebraskas on the close at \$950. Clipped lambs show little change for the period, best selling on the close at \$9 with Texas down to \$7.50. Springers are around 50 cents lower for the month, bulk of natives selling on the close at \$10@10.25. Aged sheep declined around \$1 compared with a month ago. Fat shorn ewes sold \$3.25 down on late days, old wethers were quoted \$4.50@5, 2-year-olds around \$6, and yearlings \$7@8.

H. H. Madden.

## Ogden

HE early clean-up of the California lamb movement eastward left the door wide open for a good market on early shipments of the spring lambs from the Northwest, and this condition. together with the shortening of feed. has tended to bring Idaho and Oregon consignments into the market a month earlier than usual. Many of these have sold here at attractive prices as lamb killers went in search for supplies and the trade between eastern packing houses and northwestern growers was underway. As in the case of Californias, Idaho and Oregon lambs from many sections where drought conditions were most severe were underweight. Other sections were not so badly affected and lambs were in good condition. Eastern Oregon and western

Idaho seemed to be in poorest condi had tion, reports coming in that many Ore. gon lambs have moved over into Mon. tana in search of range grasses Parts of southern Idaho and regions farther up north in the more mountain. ous area have more optimistic outlooks

Receipts of California lambs up to the end of the month of May were 441. 256, or an increase of 36 per cent over total receipts up to July 1, 1938, from this state. This large increase in the movement eastward included many more feeding lambs than usual, which are now on feed in midwestern lots and will come into the lamb market during the latter part of June and in July. providing a larger supply from that source than ordinary. As usual many of the California lambs have been placed on ladino clover feed in the state of origin and most of these should be consumed locally.

The price of California lambs at Ogden during April and May ranged from \$10 to \$10.25 for the fat end, and early sales of the Northwesterns have maintained the same price level. Looking back a year we note that the far west ern consignments were bringing from \$8 to \$8.75 a hundredweight. However, the early bunches of Idahos and Oregons were good for \$9 to \$9.75 in the fore part of June, but dropped down to \$8 to \$8.75 by the middle of the month A stronger wool market has, no doubt

If you think so, ship it to us under the Government Loan plan. We were the largest independent handlers of the 1938 clip. Our consigned wools were practically all sold and accounted for before February, when the market started to decline.

#### THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES NO DRAWBACK WE GUARANTEE OUR SALES

We will make liberal preliminary advances now. Our insurance covers your wool, wherever it is, as soon as you sign our contract.

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st cond had its influence in these stronger prices this year and it is likely that it will continue to lend its aid to the lamb

> Receipts during the month of May were 192,041, of which 135,244 were Californias; 29,818 Idahos; 15,883, Utahs; 7,154, Oregons; 2,933, Nevadas, and 1,009, Washingtons.

> > Dudley F. Estes

## Kansas City

WHILE lambs showed larger price swings in May than in preceding months, they were not large for the season of the year. Part of the price movement was due to change in condition of the offerings and the rest to the advancing season, which put a large per cent of the run close to the yearling stage. The most pronounced change came in the middle of the month when Texas began to ship grass-fat shorn lambs quite freely and a good many short-fed shorn lambs also arrived from other sections.

At midmonth shorn fed lambs were selling up to \$9.25 and in a few days the top dropped \$1 to \$8.25. From this low point there was a 25-cent rally to \$8.50. At the high point Texas shorn grass lambs moved at \$8.50, but before the close of the month \$7.50 was the limit and some of the plainer kinds sold as low as \$6. No fed full-fleece lambs were available after the middle of the month when they passed out of the supply situation at \$9.50.

April closed with new-crop lambs selling at \$10.75. By the end of the first week in May they were up to \$11.35, where they held for a few days and shortly after the middle of the month they were down to \$10. Before the close there was a 25-cent rally and sales were reported freely at \$10.25.

The sheep market moved along on a rather even basis the first half of the month and when lamb prices began to break they dropped 50 to 75 cents. Yearlings dropped from \$8.25 to \$7.50 and shorn ewes from \$5 to \$4.25 on fed kinds. About midmonth shorn grass-fat yearlings began moving at \$5 to \$6, and grass-fat shorn ewes at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Later grass ewes brought \$2.50 to \$3.25.

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May cleaned up the supply of winter fed lambs, both shorn and in fleece and brought shorn Texas grass lambs into the supply. While these Texas offerings got by with a lamb classification, many of them showed yearling type and before June is half over they will be appraised on a straight yearling basis, but the total supply from that source will not be large.

Only a few tail end shipments of Arizona lambs arrived after the middle of May and they sold at \$9 to \$10 as compared with a range of \$10.25 to \$11.10 earlier in the month. This year Arizona lambs made a \$1 to \$1.25 higher average than last year.

Native new crop lambs began to show up in appreciable volume at the outset of the month and they held within a \$9.75 to \$11.25 price range. Natives will dominate the lamb supply during June. A good many lambs shipped out of California earlier in the season, shorn and short fed in the central feeding belt, have been bringing \$8.50 to \$10. Most of this crop has already been marketed.

Arrivals in May were 123,052 compared with 198,744 in the same month last year, a decrease of 75,692. The entire decrease was in Texas offerings. Receipts for the five months this year were 622,481 as against 633,317 in the same period last year.

C. M. Pipkin

## Omaha

To a certain extent, May's killer lamb market developed along lines more or less seasonal and to be expected. Fed wooled old-crop lamb prices and supplies went down together, and there was some improvement in prices of most spring lambs. However, shorn lambs of the 1938 crop registered a little improvement instead of sharing the decline which sent old-crop values downward. Prices for native spring lambs settled down out of line with prices paid elsewhere, and the market for these was lower.

Receipts of sheep and lambs for May were about 156,000 head, a gain of about 15,000 head over April's total. To find a May with a larger total, it was necessary to go back to 1933.

Although recent rains have improved the grass in most western states, the early dry conditions still had an effect on the lamb market. Idaho shipments were below normal for the time of year, only a very few loads coming in. Although government estimates continued to report near-record lamb shipments out of California for the year to date, the number coming in killer flesh was not adequate to meet needs of buyers. At the same time, sluggish dressed trade kept the shortage of good spring lambs from being reflected, to any marked extent, in high live lamb prices.

Fed wooled old-crop lambs bowed out for the year with a drop of about 75 cents for the month. The Idaho spring lambs, starting during the first week of the month, moved in fair volume, and these and the shorn old-crop

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lambs together made up the important part of the supply on most days. Most fed spring lambs sold at \$10.25@10.75, and \$10.85 was the month's top. Native spring lamb figures held above \$10 all month, and \$11.15 was the top.

June should see a gradual increase in numbers of spring lambs from Idaho, and the other western states should begin to send in shipments. The fed spring lamb run should continue for a time, and numbers of native spring lambs probably will continue to increase gradually. However, it is doubtful if the month's total will better that for May, and if the supply picture develops as it usually does, June's receipts will be no more than moderate. Should the dressed trade pull out of its slump, that factor will operate in favor of sellers. Probabilities are that prices for new-crop lambs will not stray far either way from their present levels.

Feeder shipments for May were 19,488 head, largest month's total for the year to date, and about 4,000 more than were sold during May of last year. The shearing lamb market was little better than nominal by May 31, and quotations were about 50 cents lower for the month. Spring feeder lambs were quoted to \$9 at the end of May, or 75 cents below the April closing.

Ray H. Burley

#### APPLICATION OF TRAILER-CAR RULE EXTENDED

Effective July 1, the trailer-car rule on shipments of livestock will be applicable from all points on the Union Pacific in Idaho and Oregon east from Huntington, Oregon, to country destinations in Western Trunk Line territory west of the Illinois-Indiana state line and east of the Rocky Mountains.

Heretofore, this rule has applied from the Idaho and Oregon points only to public markets at Denver and east to and including Chicago and a limited number of interior Iowa and Minnesota slaughtering points. Under the present arrangement the trailer can be used to deliver lambs to feed-lot or country points in the territory designated.

The rule, as now applied from Idaho and Oregon points, has been in effect for some time from Utah points on the U. P. line, Tintic, Nephi and north, and from all Montana points; so it is operative now in practically the entire intermountain

area covered by the U. P.

This concession, which is a voluntary one on the part of the Union Pacific, permits the use of a trailer or follow-lot car in connection with a shipment consisting of any number of double-decks, but its application is contingent on the shipper's ordering the trailer at point of origin and not after the shipment is enroute.